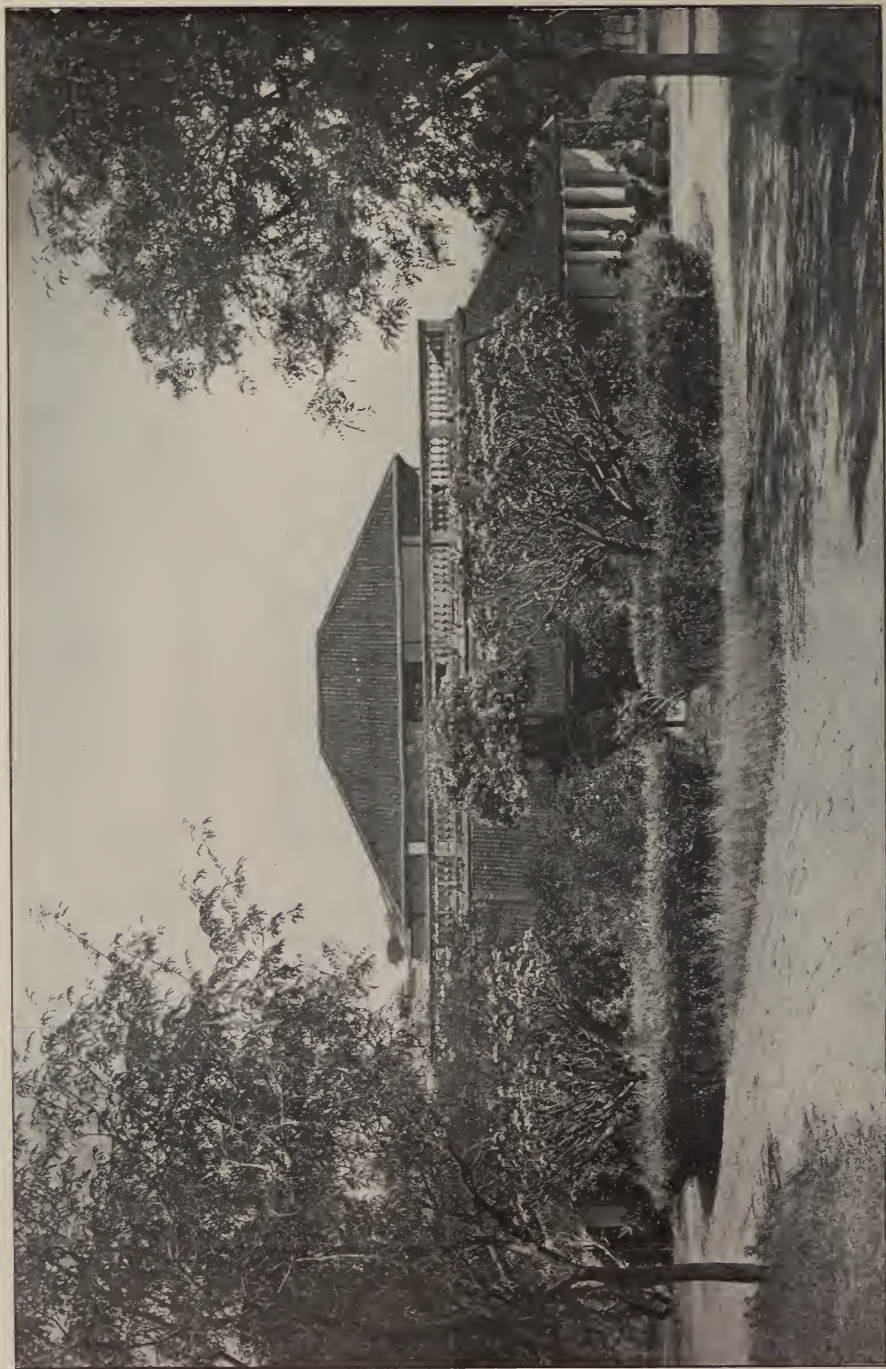


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Life and Light

Vol. XLIII.

JUNE, 1913.

No. 6

Sunday, April 27th, was generally observed as a day of prayer for China by the Christians of this country as well as by those within the **China's Appeal** domain of the great new republic. This was in response **for Prayer.** to the remarkable request which came from the headquarters of the new government in Peking and was sent broadcast throughout the land, calling upon the Christian Chinese to set apart this day as a day of prayer and to call upon their God in behalf of the government of their country, that right rulers might be chosen and that the principles of righteousness and justice might prevail; that China might be recognized by the Powers and that peace might be maintained. At a meeting of the Boston ministers held April 28th, Dr. Barton declared that no more significant event had occurred in the history of the Christian Church since the day of Pentecost. Mr. Tsao and Dr. Chuan, both of whom are taking post-graduate courses at Harvard, bore strong testimony to the sincerity of the Republican rulers in making this request, and pointed out the fact that while China is not a Christian country many of the men prominent in the revolution are avowedly Christian men or are strongly influenced by the principles of Christianity. As Dr. E. C. Moore remarked at this same meeting, it is unfortunate that the events in the midst of which we are living have caused us to exhaust our superlatives so that we have not language to express our wonder at the possibilities now opening before us in this great country where thirteen short years ago the Boxer uprising was taking place. Surely the noble army of martyrs from the land of Sinim,—among them our own Miss Morrill and Miss Gould,—are praising God for this marvelous token of the power of God in the land for which they died. We look with joy and yet with a sense of yearning desire, at the great China Movement of our Presbyterian friends whereby they hope to send one hundred new missionaries to China within the next three years. Would that our work also were to be thus reinforced!

Miss Alice Seymour Browne is receiving congratulations from her hosts of friends upon the announcement of her engagement to the Rev.

Missionary Murray S. Frame, a missionary of the American Board at **Personals.** Tung-chou, China. Miss Browne has been taking a post-graduate course at the Teachers' College, New York, and expects to return to China in the fall.

Dr. and Mrs. Scott of the Ceylon Mission are detained in England for a few weeks by illness in their family, but Miss Howland arrived in this country May 12th and will for the present make her headquarters with Miss Julia Greene, Hartford, Conn.

Miss Caroline E. Frost of Amanzimtote, South Africa, has recently been bereaved by the loss of her mother, Mrs. Margaret Hills Frost, who died in Nashua, N. H., March 30th. Our sympathy goes out to Miss Frost and to the members of her family in this sorrow.

It is cause for gratitude to know that Mrs. Etta D. Marden who has been seriously ill with pneumonia is convalescent. Miss Jessie Holeman, also of Gedik Pasha, Constantinople, has suffered from an attack of the same disease but is now recovering.

By an unaccountable slip last month the departure of Miss Margaret Campbell of New York City was confused with the return of Miss Elizabeth Campbell to West Africa, already chronicled. Miss Margaret Campbell is a trained nurse who has gone for a three years' term of service to assist Dr. Atkinson in the Annie Tracy Riggs Hospital in Mezereh, Harpoot. Miss Campbell is of Scotch descent and has had unusual experience in hospital life in New York.

News of the death of Miss Mary A. C. Ely was received early in May by cable to the American Board. Miss Ely had been spending some **Miss** months in Mardin and had just gone to Beirut for **Mary A. C. Ely.** further medical aid. Her death occurred there, May 4th. The story of the "Ely sisters" and their remarkable work for girls in the establishment of the "Mount Holyoke of Armenia" in Bitlis is one of the romances of missions. They were among the earliest missionaries sent out by the Woman's Board as they joined the Eastern Turkey Mission in 1868, through the influence of the elder Mr. and Mrs. Knapp of that mission. They have been supported for many years by the Vermont Branch, dividing one salary between them and using their private resources for the balance of their needs. Miss Charlotte, the older sister, has had but one furlough in America during her forty-four years of serv-

ice, and Miss Mary has seldom visited this country,—her last vacation occurring in 1910 when she spent a few brief months in the Middle West with family friends. No pen will be able to do justice to the unique work of this devoted missionary, but a sketch of her life will be published in the July number of *LIFE AND LIGHT*. Deep sympathy is felt for the sister left so lonely in Bitlis after these years of almost constant companionship. Miss Grace H. Knapp and Miss Mary D. Uline are now assisting in the care of the girls' school where we urgently need reinforcement.

The closing meeting of the season was held May 2d in Pilgrim Hall with an attendance of 234. Miss Lamson presided and Mrs. Henry W.

Friday Peabody gave a captivating résumé of the study book for next **Meetings.** year, *The King's Business*, urging that study classes of small groups of women be formed immediately to prepare for the further study of this book in the fall. The Presbyterian Board has received reports from 2,965 study classes this past year. Mrs. Peabody also spoke of the Summer School at Northfield, July 10-17, and Miss Preston urged the claims of the Missionary Education Conference at Silver Bay, July 12-20. The missionary address of the morning was given by Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, Miss Calder's sister, who has been connected with the Yale Mission in Changsha, China. Mrs. Thurston gave a most significant recital of the present attitude of the Chinese toward their old religions, taking as her topic, "Empty Shrines," and making a strong appeal for the strengthening of the Christian work in that country. Mrs. Thurston expects to return to China in August, as a missionary of the Presbyterian Board. She will take up work in Nanking, and will in the near future be connected with a Union College for Women, which it is proposed to establish in the Yangtze Valley. Following Mrs. Thurston's address Miss Carolyn T. Sewall was introduced and spoke of her joy in the thought of having a part in taking Christianity to the Chinese women. Miss Sewall will sail in the summer for her post in Tientsin where she will teach in the Stanley Memorial School. Her commission service will take place May 25th at Mount Holyoke College.

In connection with the new text-book for 1913-1914 which is now on sale at the Board rooms, it will be of interest to Congregational women

Plans for Next to note especially the two programs on pages 182 and **Year's Study.** 189 which have been furnished by the Woman's Boards of their own denominations. That prepared by the W. B. M. I. has as its topic "The Report of a Commission to Examine the Educational

Work of the Congregational Boards," and material for the carrying out of this program may be obtained on application to the new headquarters in Chicago,—19 South La Salle St. The study outline offered by our own Board, at the request of the Central Committee takes up the work of the Congregational Board in Turkey,—a timely topic just now, when as one missionary has recently written, "We went to sleep in Turkey and woke up in another country, whether New Servia or some other land we are not quite sure as yet." It is fortunate that just now the American Board has in process of preparation a new text-book on its missions in the Ottoman Empire and *adjacent territory*,—one cannot at present define the location of these missions,—written by Secretary Brewer Eddy, in which one chapter is devoted especially to the work of the Woman's Boards. The Woman's Board of the Interior is just publishing a life of Corinna Shattuck, prepared by Mrs. Emily Clough Peabody from the manuscript of Miss Myra Proctor, so long Miss Shattuck's fellow-laborer in the Central Turkey Mission. The Central Committee is publishing a text-book on Turkey for boys and girls, "older juniors," written by our own Miss Preston, also suggestions for Mission Study Classes by Dr. T. H. P. Sailer and a set of five illustrative charts. Other helps and leaflets will be issued by the W. B. M. in time for the Northfield Summer School and Mrs. Montgomery will prepare the *How to Use*,—to be ready probably in September.

The first of the series of articles presenting the successive chapters of *The King's Business* will be found in this number of LIFE AND LIGHT,—a thoughtful, well-considered paper by Mrs. Daniels upon "The Magnitude and Importance of the Work." The responsibility of our Board in this enterprise will press heavily upon the hearts of the lovers of missions, in view of the statistics given. This article will be reprinted as a leaflet. The next chapter will be presented by Miss Stanwood in the July issue.

A new committee on student work, whose members represent Radcliffe, Vassar, Wheaton, Mount Holyoke, Smith and Wellesley Colleges and **Student** Dobbs Ferry private school has recently been appointed from **Work.** the Executive Committee. The aim of this committee is to relate students, both undergraduates and graduates, to the missionary interests of the churches. We greatly need more workers on the mission fields and young women with college training or its equivalent are the only ones to meet that need. Our Branch and auxiliary leaders are constantly seeking reinforcements and young women who have had the in-

spiration and training of the student Christian Association have many qualifications which we covet for leadership in missionary activities. This new committee aims, through summer conferences, college visitation, parlor meetings and correspondence, to "create in the minds of students the consciousness of a career in paid or voluntary (missionary) service." To realize its aim the committee is already co-operating with the National Board of the Young Woman's Christian Association from which valuable aid has been received, and it also seeks the indispensable assistance of Branch and local leaders without which no successful work can be inaugurated.

Under the direction of the Foreign Missions Boards of North America and the Home Missions Council of the United States a mammoth campaign in behalf of both home and foreign missions is now being planned, the scope of which is nationwide. Among the proposed features of this vast enterprise are a great simultaneous canvass in March, 1914, in which as many churches and denominations as can be persuaded to undertake it will be included, and a series of conventions or conferences in charge of the Layman's Missionary Movement to be held in hundreds of centers, between September, 1913, and February, 1914, preparatory to such a canvass. This United Campaign, to quote from the preliminary circular, "aims not only at increased contributions for missions, but at the development of the latent spiritual resources of the church." In view of the magnitude of the proposal and the far-reaching effects of such a campaign as is contemplated it was deemed important that there should be a meeting for prayer and conference, of the Home and Foreign Missionary Secretaries of North America at the earliest possible moment, and steps are being taken to call such a meeting. Further details of this movement will be given from month to month in all the religious and missionary periodicals. Watch for your particular district plans and pray for the success of this immense undertaking.

In order to relate the work of the *International Review of Missions* as directly and immediately as possible to the actual needs of the mission

An International field, the Editor is inviting missionaries to send to him, Inquiry. not later than December 31st of the present year, concise statements of the most pressing practical problems which have confronted them in their work in the past two or three years. These problems may concern the presentation of the gospel to non-Christian peoples; the relation of the Christian ideal for the individual and society

to the home life and social institutions of the people; the edification or organization of the Church in the mission field; the conduct of a school or hospital; or any other matter which has given rise to difficulty or perplexity and regarding which light and guidance are desired. The replies will be carefully collated and studied, and the results presented in a statement which will be published in one or more articles in the *International Review of Missions*. This investigation will be of great value not only to the *International Review of Missions* and the Continuation Committee, but to all leaders of missionary work. Correspondents are asked to state clearly their society, length of service, and the nature of the work in which they are principally engaged. The replies will be treated as confidential. A pamphlet dealing more fully with the whole project will be sent free of charge to any missionary on application to the Office of the *International Review of Missions*, 1 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

The Interdenominational Young People's Missionary Education Conference will be held at Ocean Park, Me., July 24-31, 1913. Ocean Park

Conference at is two miles west of Old Orchard on the same delightful beach. This conference is held by interdenominational leaders. There will be mission classes for pastors, normal classes for teachers, mission study classes, and methods for missions in Sunday school. Both home and foreign study books are used. Missions will be presented by moving pictures, stereopticon, and dramatic action. The registration fee is two dollars, and board is from six to twelve dollars a week. For information concerning board and railroad fare apply to Rev. J. B. Coy, Harrison, Me.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD

RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 18 TO APRIL 18, 1913

	For Regular Work.	For Buildings.	For Special Objects.	Lapsed Condi- tional Gift.	From Legacies.	Total.
1912	\$10,173.42	\$884.05	\$157.00		\$2,568.19	*\$13,782.66
1913	9,713.63	201.00	165.00	\$2,500.00	3,246.91	15,826.54
Gain			8.00	2,500 00	678.72	2,043.88
Loss	459.79	683.05				

FOR SIX MONTHS TO APRIL 18, 1913

1912	45,512.10	4,621.34	996.72		6,603.69	*57,733.85
1913	51,890.86	20,104.70	1,243.41	2,500.00	12,710.67	88,449.64
Gain	6,378.76	15,483.36	246.69	2,500.00	6,106.98	30,715.79
Loss						

* Not including extra gifts for work of 1912.

THE RESPONSIBILITY AND RESOURCES OF THE WOMAN'S
BOARD FOR ITS TASK

BY MRS. CHARLES H. DANIELS

Our new text-book, *The King's Business*, brings to us a vibrant message of responsibility. It is a trumpet call to the women of Christendom to arise and in united strength minister to the women and children of non-Christian lands. The mighty task is defined. Resources are enumerated. The direful need which clamors for relief is portrayed. Our present response to that need is shown to be pitifully feeble in comparison with possibilities. These possibilities are carefully calculated.

The entire discussion of the subject is conducted on the plane of missions as a science. This is opportune for the constituency of our Boards. Since we began our systematic study in 1901 the missionary enterprise of the Christian Church throughout the world has been taken under an increasingly careful scrutiny by the general Boards of the various denominations in co-operation. The World Missionary Conference of 1910, with its classified findings upon all subjects pertaining to missions, reached the high water mark of scientific inquiry. The informing and inspirational addresses of the Jubilee year gave to the women of our land an enlarged and somewhat more exact conception of their responsibility. There is therefore on one part a preparedness to receive and use just such a text-book as this, while on the other hand experts are able to secure the facts and arrange them for our study. The result, under the leading of the Divine Spirit, must be enlargement as to numbers engaged in this task, as to contributions of money, as to efficiency abroad and on the home base, as to the spiritual life of Christian women.

It becomes an obligation resting upon each Woman's Board to give to its own constituency for use in connection with the more general material of the text-book exact information which will sharply define its individual share of the total responsibility. Let us then look our own situation directly in the face. The following facts are given in the earnest hope that all of our societies will conduct their study on just such a practical and definite basis, each searching for its own portion of the task. The King's Business is our business.

AN ANALYSIS OF OUR BUSINESS IN THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

I. *Numerical Features.*

By comity of the general Boards a population of 75,000,000 people in foreign mission fields is assigned to the Congregationalists of America,

that is, to the American Board. Although the manifold activities of that Board influence the entire family life to a greater or less degree, yet it is considered fair to assume that two thirds of 75,000,000 or 50,000,000 who are the women and children must be reached by the efforts of Woman's Boards.

The latest recorded membership of Congregational churches in the United States is 738,761, of whom 484,238 are women. These 50,000,000 women and children look for help to 484,238 church members primarily. Two facts should now be noted.

a. There are three Congregational Woman's Boards engaged in working at this problem,—our own in sixteen states of the Eastern section, the Board of the Interior throughout the Middle West, the Board of the Pacific beyond.

b. While church members naturally hear the call and respond first to the need, yet it is true that many women of our church constituencies, not members, are adding their ability, energy and means, being moved by a sense of the privileges which bless them in a Christian environment. These must be remembered in all our reflections even though we cannot enumerate them definitely. The assertion in our text-book (p. 23) that "every woman is responsible for two of her less favored sisters" is on the basis of all women, members and non-members of churches.

In the mission fields the three Woman's Boards work in such close affiliation as to make it impossible to separate portions of the 50,000,000 and assign them respectively. Yet for the sake of a clearer apprehension of our own Board's duty we may take the same proportion of women and children in those mission communities as we have church members in our own district of sixteen states and the District of Columbia. In other words, if 484,258 bear the responsibility of 50,000,000 then our 242,370 women should feel responsible for about 25,000,000, one church member thus for each hundred.

But it is the women who are formed into missionary societies who are actually carrying the responsibility of this task, not the full church membership by any means. The Woman's Board records 1,600 senior and 675 junior organizations, a total of 2,275, with an approximate membership of 40,500. If we venture to distribute the responsibility for 25,000,000 among these 40,500 we find that each member of an organization here at home is heavily over-balanced by 618 in the lands of need.

NUMERICAL TABLE

At Home	Abroad.
738,761	75,000,000
484,238	50,000,000
242,370	25,000,000
40,500	25,000,000

One for 618.

A thought question: *Do you need the help of the other women in your church to make possible your task?*

II. Financial Features.

The total receipts of the American Board for the year ending August 31, 1912, were \$1,062,442.98. Of this amount \$332,099.47 was from churches and individuals, \$284,801.69 from the three affiliated Woman's Boards.

The total receipts of the Woman's Board for the year ending October 18, 1912, were \$186,610.24. Of this amount \$149,705.97 represents the contributions of the living from Branches and individuals, for pledged work, specials and buildings. Gifts from Branches show an increase of about \$4,500 over the previous year. The sum of \$149,705.97 is therefore the actual financial resource of our Board in its ministry to 25,000,000, which means that 166 women and children can have the use of but *one dollar*, or to put it in the opposite way a small fraction of a cent is the sum available for one person's aid.

We must hold in mind the various lines of work our Board has undertaken, educational, evangelistic, medical, industrial, when we try to think of the small sum spread among the multitude. As a matter of fact it is not spread out among the multitudes. It is of necessity expended for items of work in limited sections while wide districts in the territory of our responsibility are untouched by even the fraction of one cent. According to the reckoning in our text-book (p. 21) the necessary cost of work in each district of 25,000 people is \$2,000 a year, or an average of eight cents to a person.

To manage our mission fields on this ideal plane what increase would be necessary for the Woman's Board? A total of \$2,000,000 would be needed in order to give our 25,000,000 eight cents' worth of effort apiece and the increase would be \$1,850,000. Such financial heights are in the clouds if the only resource for income and activity is the society membership of 40,500. But there are untouched resources among the remainder of the 242,370 church members and among those non-members whom it is possible to enlist. Could we venture to assume as our Congrega-

tional standard in sixteen states, 400,000 women who would share in the great task to the extent of averaging a contribution of five dollars a year?

What would be your share of women in such a total?

If that goal seems entirely out of sight, would you take as your definite aim the *entire list of women in your church parish* and try to gain them as society members, or by earnest canvass gain financial help from them? There is some personal quality in this computation which can be searched out and applied to each society, thoughtfully, prayerfully.

III. *The Life Element.*

The American Board has in its twenty missions about 600 missionaries and 5,000 native Christian workers; making in all a classified working force of 5,600. If these were evenly distributed it would give an average of over 13,000 souls to each worker, 26,000 to each missionary and his wife. When we realize how uneven is the distribution of these workers, that many are native teachers in village schools, others assistants in hospitals, the occupation of the field seems less adequate.

Mr. J. Campbell White reports (p. 19) that "one missionary to every 25,000 people" is the adequate representation according to the opinion of Board experts. If we take this measure for our 25,000,000 we should need 1,000 women to represent the Woman's Board where now we have 130, an increase of 870! We are reaching up daringly in this study to grasp the truth. We must not be afraid to face figures which seem entirely beyond our power to control and bring into working plans. The beginning of any advance is to examine the outlook. To secure 870 missionary candidates, a beginning may be made by securing the twenty-five whom we need immediately.

Of Bible women there are in our service 225, and many native teachers whose numbers are not recorded. These take a large share of the task of evangelizing their own communities. The leadership in activities must devolve upon missionaries for some time to come in most sections of our field.

The heart-searching question must be asked by many a young woman, "What wilt thou have me to do?" before our problem is solved, our mighty task lightened. And for the end that such a question *may* press upon many young souls, we who form the societies of our Branches must needs pray earnestly. The life element is the most precious in all our composite working material. Mathematical demonstrations help us to see exact needs, but only the Divine Spirit can call out the lives we require.



RESIDENCE OF DR. AND MRS. JONES IN PASUMALAI

ONE AFTERNOON IN PASUMALAI

BY MRS. J. P. JONES

(See frontispiece.)

MOST of my time is spent in Pasumalai, Madura, with the Seminary students, their wives, and the other Christian women, but visiting in Hindu homes is a not infrequent duty and pleasure. It is always afternoon when I go to visit with the Bible women, but "Spiritual Light" and the "Lady of Grace" spend all day and five days a week in going about the two large villages near Pasumalai where we live and work. The largest of these villages, "The Heavenly Rock," is a very sacred place, and thousands of pilgrims visit it every month. The Hindu temple to the Chivalric God is at the foot of the hill, and there is another near the top. On the very summit is a large Mohammedan place of worship, and devotees of both faiths have worn smooth the stones in the paths by which they ascend to these shrines. All through the village are buildings set aside for the housing of pilgrims on festival days. The homes of the

priests, the dancing girls and the flower sellers are the best in the place, and it is said that most of the people in the village live by the piety of those who make pilgrimage thither. There are however a few government officials and there are many who see a more desirable life ahead of their sons if they but secure a measure of education; so many boys attend the mission school and some even go to Pasumalai to secure the higher learning.

The second village is a very different one, being almost entirely agricultural. When the great river from the western hills was turned into



A VILLAGE SCENE NEAR PASUMALAI

our district, this village gained wealth. All the fields bear two bountiful crops, and harvests follow one another so fast that the Lady of Grace is always mourning because the women have so much work to do. Wealth brings its own troubles, and the care of grain and straw is no light responsibility, and one cannot take much time to be idle and read.

Yesterday I went with *Spiritual Light* to the first of these villages, or rather I drove out in the afternoon, and met her where she had been at work all day. It happened that I went to a number of new houses to see new pupils. Upon the first house a great drowsiness seemed to have settled down. We stood and called at the open door until our pupil gathered herself up from the mat where she was sleeping, and made a slow and drowsy

salaam. Her fat baby was there too, and evidently the grandmother was in some sleepy hollow not far away.

The house had two rooms and they must have been people of some means. The young mother had a necklace of half sovereigns and many other ornaments. She was reading in an old copy of the Acts, which had been given her, but wanted one of Luke, the Gospel most prized and talked about by these women because of the stories with which it opens—the angels and the visions. But a copy of Luke would cost a Hindu woman a sixth of a cent, so she begged me to give her one.

She read well the story of Peter's escape from the prison, and she and her mother, who was eagerly listening, agreed that Rhoda acted as many an Indian girl might have done. She then repeated Bible verses, one after another until I could wait no longer. The mother frequently prompted her, and I asked if she too did not want to learn to read. But the cooking fires and smoke dim eyes very early, and though she was not old, she felt that she could not see to read, though she assured me that she loved to hear the "Word." When I came away with the gift of a few plantains and a paper of rock candy, they begged me to come again. While we were reading and talking the rest of the family woke up, and a fine-looking young man was reading for himself in the tiny veranda. He said he was a "guard" on the railway, and evidently felt himself in close sympathy with Western culture and enterprise. The Bible woman assured me as I came away that they were almost like a Christian family in the purity of their language and their family affection.

In the next house we had for pupils a mother and her young daughter. They had recently moved from Dindigul and the mother, when a child, had been in one of Mrs. Chester's schools. She was an attractive woman and in the little time we talked told me of the cloud over her life. She was not well and feared to go to the hospital—evidently lest a name should be given to the mysterious numbing of her hands and arms, from which, she said, her mother also suffered. There was fear and anxiety in her eyes, but she read well from Luke xv and repeated some Bible verses. Then the young daughter read from the first book, and repeated more verses than her mother had done. We always "preach" a little, and I hope the poor mother, fearing some disease that would separate her from her loved ones, found a little comfort in looking toward Jesus the Healer.

We had quite a little walk to the next house down a very narrow lane and up a flight of steps. The sun was hot, but the shadows were length-

ening and the schools were out for the day. As we passed along the street we were followed by schoolboys until we formed quite a procession. When we reached the house they all wanted to come in, assuring me they were all "Mission" or "Y. M. C. A." boys. The room we entered was absolutely dark except for the entrance door, and I gave each boy a picture paper and begged them to leave the door clear. It was short-sighted policy, and the crowd grew more dense and noisy. The little woman of the house tried to read and the Bible woman labored to keep the door clear enough to give us light, remonstrating vigorously with the crowd of boys that grew and grew, but I did not consider that call much of a success.

The next house had a skylight, so the door could be bolted against the crowd that waited outside. It is impossible to use language strong enough to make any impression on such a throng, and notwithstanding all we can say, they continue smiling and helpful, ready to carry my chair and my books, and to hang on to the back of the carriage until we reach the village boundary.

In this house quite elaborate preparations had been made for my coming and a young married girl hung a heavy garland around my neck. It held great bunches of oleanders separated by the gray-green leaf that the women use to perfume their clothing. With the garland were a bunch of plantains and a little paper of rock candy to carry home. They explained this unusual outlay by the fact that the girl was the mother of a month-old baby, and they were expressing their thanks to any Power with whom I might have connection. Then she read and her two sisters read, and a neighbor read—all in the first reader. The room was close and heavily scented by my decoration, and the crowd outside was noisy, while little of inspiration could be found between the pages of the First Book. But after that they repeated some of the wonderful words of Jesus and the little prayer that they might be given the knowledge to know God. So there was something to speak from and the young faces were serious and interested. The spell was broken by the mother-in-law carrying the new baby, and insisting that it was time for all to be at work in preparing the evening meal.

So with the parting salutation, "Having gone, I shall come again," we unbarred the door and went out. The sun was almost ready to set and cast long golden rays upon the dusty road. Only a few of our followers were waiting and we soon turned homeward, passing the temple, the stone peacock and the big tank, and crossing the railroad toward the settlement at the foot of Pasumalai, "the cow hill."

The Christian women give a contribution every month toward the Bible woman's work and their interest and self-denial are shown in their prayers. There are many problems connected with this work and the most difficult come with success, and the turning of some soul from idols to serve the true God. It must often mean the turning away from home and children and an honored position to a life and associations hitherto unknown. And if there are many who hush the inward response to the Master's call and continue to bow down in the house of Rimmon, we cannot wonder nor judge too harshly. There are those who are known in their own homes as "Jesus people" or "Bible people," and we do feel that when the Lord makes up his jewels some will be gathered even from these darkened dwellings.

A SUMMER CONFERENCE OF OVIMBUNDU WOMEN

BY MRS. T. W. WOODSIDE

In this season of conferences this account of one held last summer in West Africa is of interest.

The tenth annual conference of the Christian women of Bailundo and Bihe was held July 6-10. The place was Dondi—the approved site for the Industrial Institute which promises such great things for the advancement and uplift of this people. The conference was held this year conjointly with the men's conference, in camp style. This was possible because of its being held during the dry season when weather conditions are favorable for camp life, provided one succeeds in keeping warm at night.

In order to reach Dondi it was necessary for us to travel a number of days in hammocks, carrying with us everything we would need for three weeks. One of our caravans would be an interesting sight for uninitiated eyes, for it is a motley array indeed. The native delegates too should be noted as they trudge along. There are no Pullman cars, nor even day coaches for them. They must walk every step of the way—some carrying babies on their backs, and all carrying large baskets on their heads, piled high with all sorts of things. We had advised them to go as light as possible and had furnished carriers for their food and blankets. But I suppose the Umbundu woman would not feel normal without a basket on her head. After traveling six or seven hours we would camp for the night in a grove near some nice stream. Next morning at sunrise we would break camp. Thus we made our slow way over hill and dale,

through some sections where white people, especially ladies, are still curiosities.

As we passed some villages great crowds of men, women and children followed long distances, making all sorts of remarks, and again in some places the entire population took refuge in the woods, crouching among the bushes in terror. We felt sorry for some old men we saw running through the woods much faster than I would imagine possible for men of their age. The reason for this unusual degree of fear was the recent visit of a soldier collecting "Hut-tax." The African native soldier is no saint. At last we rolled out of our hammocks just inside of a circle of



STARTING ON A JOURNEY

grass huts and were welcomed by the missionaries who had spent a week getting the camp in readiness. We found quite a large camp or rather two camps. One for the three hundred natives, — delegates and carriers, — the other for the missionaries.

In our camp there were a number of large grass huts for those who preferred

them to tents, as they are cooler in the heat of the day and warmer at night. The kitchen, with its large tables, and the stove and oven built of sun-dried bricks and ant hills and a sheet of corrugated iron, was a novelty. There were a number of large sheds, some for meetings and one for the dining hall with its long table. We had our meals together in one big family. Most of the missionaries and delegates arrived on Saturday, but alas, they did not all arrive. The sun set and still the president of the women's conference, together with the eagerly expected ladies returning from furlough, had not come. Their party had strayed, for none of them were familiar with the region, nor did they know the exact location of the camp. So even the African instinct, usually so

unerring, was baffled. It is vastly easier to take the wrong one of the countless branches of the crooked little foot trails than to miss a train at home, but the result is the same. The "strays," however, arrived the next morning and everything proceeded in order. The days of the conference were just as crowded full of good things as conference days at home. The opening session was a general recognition meeting in which the men and women joined.

There was quite a variety of meetings. There were general meetings, where men and women, whites and blacks were gathered. There were meetings for the women, where the missionaries and native women joined.



A BIBLE CLASS IN WEST AFRICA

Separate meetings, an Umbundu meeting in charge of some native woman and a simultaneous English one where the ladies discussed the spiritual needs, our own, as well as the natives; also ways and means for bettering the home life of the women. As everywhere the women are the conservatives and they look with suspicion on any innovation in their domestic affairs. Then too the men, so willing to adopt new and better methods and tools for their own work, are exceedingly slow to introduce better conditions and conveniences for the kitchen. But I bethink me that it has not been so very many years since scientific methods and labor-saving devices were confined to the men's places of business in America, while

the work of the home was done in the same laborious ways of generations before. So we must not expect too much from our African friends. However we do long to see them with better facilities, and it is imperative, if progress is to be made, for to do all one's culinary work on a dirt and dirty floor, is not elevating to say the least.

We drew up a set of suggestions which we submitted to the men through the white men. They received them very benignly although it was obviously a new and foreign idea. It was further decided that each station make an effort to fit up a model kitchen, using only such materials as would be available to them. This is to furnish the necessary ideas as



ENTRANCE TO A WEST AFRICA VILLAGE

well as the incentive. It is really quite a problem to adapt our ideas to their possibilities and needs, and it resolves itself into the making something convenient out of next to nothing.

In the meetings with the women they were urged to devote more time to the care and training of their children. Their share of the evangelistic work was brought before them and the various delegations reported what had been done along those lines during the year. In the evenings were joint meetings. In these meetings the central theme was "Love." God's love, our love to God and to our fellow men.

As we looked upon the neat, clean, well-dressed group of women sitting

so quietly or rising and speaking so fluently, so familiarly of the things of God, one could not but feel that they had indeed made progress and often against more fearful odds than we realize. And yet they are so far from our ideal and God's ideal for them. Oh, for a widening of their horizon, a realization of their possibilities,—a vision!

OUR FIRST YEAR ON ABAIAN

BY MARION WELLS WOODWARD

Mrs. Woodward, then Miss Marion Wells, went from Holyoke, Mass., in 1909 to teach in our Kusaie girls' school. Last year she married the Rev. Frank J. Woodward, a missionary of the American Board, and has written for a friend the following graphic account of their new home and field of work on the island of Apaiang (Abaian), a mission station of the Gilbert Islands in the Micronesian Mission. Our readers will appreciate the opportunity to see this somewhat unusual picture of missionary life:—

During this first busy year on our field, we have had little time to answer the many good letters we have received from our friends. In fact we scarcely have time in which to eat our meals without being interrupted. There are people waiting to speak to us before we are up in the morning, there is usually some one who leaves us unwillingly at the last hour at night, even at this moment there are ten people who are ill, waiting to be cared for; but I must have some letters ready for the next outgoing steamer.

To go back a little, we were three weeks on our way here from Ocean Island, spending the time on the islands of the Tarawa lagoon, where the need, as elsewhere in this group, is appalling. During our stay there, it was our privilege to hold services in several villages, where we had the joy of seeing a number take the stand for Christ. There, as elsewhere in the Northern Gilberts, the force at work is inadequate to meet the need. Deeming it necessary to get to Abaian without further delay, we hired a trader's boat and came across the channel on June 4th. Mr. Woodward sent Tang, one of our best teachers, to bring the sailboat from an island farther up the lagoon down to Bétio, where we were stopping; not expecting his return for several days as the wind was not favorable, but we were awakened by his arrival that night at three o'clock. He said, "A good wind is blowing. Can you be ready to leave in an hour?" So in the semi-darkness of the early morning I hastily dressed and prepared a light lunch, while Mr. Woodward closed boxes and locked trunks

and just as day was breaking we left our friends. With a fair breeze blowing we were soon on our way, but in a very short time we realized that we were in for a hot voyage, for the sun shone out of a clear sky. Mr. Woodward and I took refuge under an umbrella over which he had spread his raincoat to break the intense rays of the sun, but even with this protection we suffered from the heat and were glad when we reached the island in the Abaiañ lagoon where our mission compound is located. The tide was out, so we anchored an eighth of a mile from the shore, and I was carried ashore on the shoulders of one of the native teachers, while Mr. Woodward waded ashore. We received a very hearty welcome from the girls and boys in the school and from a few native Christians. Conditions, as we found them on our arrival, would be hard to describe. Before we had been here many hours, enough problems had presented themselves to keep each of us concerned for many months to come.

We first busied ourselves at setting up a home in a rickety old building once occupied by Hawaiian missionaries. When I tell you that two of our windows lack sashes and the remaining four lack twelve panes of glass, you may be able to get some idea of our "outlook." Still it has already become a home-like place to us. There are but two rooms, one of which we use for bedroom, the second for dining room, sitting room, library and kitchen combined. Mr. Woodward used every available packing case and with a little lumber bought from a trader, built a store-room on a part of the back porch. On the other end of that porch he had built a dressing room after the native style, leaving a narrow entrance to the house. Our furniture has just arrived, though ordered over eight months ago. It has not yet been unloaded from the ship. We have been using the little furniture which I brought with me from Kusaie, and we have had great fun over the ingenious ways in which we have met emergencies: such as boiling clothes in a kerosene tin, then having them pounded with a stick (the water we have to use is well water, which has so much lime in it that when soap is used in it, its color becomes white; we get our drinking water from a trader near by); making bread with *karawe*, the soured juice from the cocoanut palm for yeast; rolling out cookies with a medicine bottle and baking them on a piece of tin from a tin can, which had been hammered out flat; sweeping the floor with a brush made from chicken feathers; or trying to cook properly over the smoky, open, native fire.

Our house is located in the midst of the boys' compound, which is about one hundred feet square. On the left side of the house are three of the

native boys' houses, on the right stands the schoolhouse, and beyond that four more houses occupied by the boys, while back of our house stands the boys' eating house and the cook house. Not one of the seven houses in which the boys are living is fit for a dwelling. The thatch on each house is rotten and the walls are in many places torn away. The sides of the schoolhouse were likewise in need of repair. Four hundred feet from the boys' compound the girls' school is located. The girls occupy an old foreign-built house, the upper story of which forms their living room. This upper story is fifteen feet from the ground; when we arrived there were no steps by which the girls could reach their rooms—just two poles with a few sticks nailed to them formed a ladder. Then, too, all about the compound the fence was broken down, so that the whole aspect of the place was dilapidated.

I had not thought of this outward appearance as being characteristic of the internal condition of the school, but to our sorrow we found a bad spirit manifested by the boys and girls. One cannot wonder, when the conditions are seen in their true light. Many of the boys and girls have little food, because their homes are too far away, and their relatives do not care enough to bring it to them. The equipment of the school amounts to almost nothing. There was not a single fish net, boat or canoe in the possession of the school. The significance of this statement will appear, when it is known that a part of the food of the school is fish. They were not cutting their *karawe*, the juice of the cocoanut palm. This juice is obtained by cutting off the bunch of blossoms, which would form later into the bunch of nuts, and catching the sap as it comes from the stem much as the sap is collected from the maple tree. They had also ceased to cultivate the native vegetables, which grow fairly well here. The two native teachers in charge of the school had relaxed their hold on the boys and girls, so that they were running wild.

When Mr. Walkup, who, you will remember died from the results of being lost at sea for twenty-two days in a small boat, left the school four years ago, it must have been in good working order, as I see remnants of household and school furniture lying around, which show what the working condition of the school must have been then. Many of the native teachers, although earnest in their purpose to serve Christ, have not that stability of character, that power of discernment, that initiative ability, which makes a man a leader of men. These people must have the guiding hand of a leader or they simply drift. There are the exceptions, who stand firm and faithful in the face of obstacles, which would daunt

the ordinary teacher at home. For the past two years the school stopped on any particular day, when some of the pupils chose to go in search of food. Discipline has been at such a low ebb as to be altogether ineffective. Added to this was the lack of that which would lead to interest in school work and comfort in school life. Even the common necessities of life were lacking: there were no tubs, buckets, kettles, lamps, lanterns, sewing machines and not even a decent blackboard. What would you think of twenty-two girls sharing three combs in combing their hair, while one in six own a towel. You see that there is an opportunity for us to do something here by the help of those in the home land. There are just eight people peering through the doors and windows as I write. Their mouths are wide open and their eyes staring in wonder.

We began by making out a schedule for the daily routine of the school and the pupils are now trying hard to conform to it. In the month in which we have been here two native houses have been built, the girls' house and fences repaired, and the schoolhouse made more presentable. This means the gathering up of the pandanus leaves, and after wetting and flattening them out, sewing them to the mid-rib of the cocoanut leaf, so as to form what might be termed a large shingle. Many of these shingles are required to make a roof. We have planted two hundred babai plants, as well as one hundred taro plants; these are tubers much like the potato, but belong to the lily family. The land has also been cleared where our new home, as well as the new school, is to be located. As the lumber for our house will not reach here before November, we expect to remain in our present location for about a year.

Besides our interest in the school, three are outside interests as well. This mission compound is located in the midst of a large native village, the very worst place possible, as you can clearly see—the children of this village were either going to Catholic schools or running wild. We brought one of our teachers from a village, where he had six pupils, and now he has forty pupils in daily attendance. A few days ago the Catholics tried to coax the children to go back to them, but they have not given any attention to the priest's coaxing or threats. A very poorly educated class of Catholic missionaries have entered the centers, where our Board has been working. There are ten Protestant missionaries at work in this group to between fifty and sixty Catholics. Since the death of Mr. Walkup, while there has been no missionary to look after the work here, they have become strongly intrenched. Our people have

been a flock without a shepherd, many of them have wandered away, some into the other fold, most of them we find bruised and wounded from falling into sin.

Your hearts would ache if you could see the pain and misery as we see it day after day here. Since our arrival, we have treated more than two hundred and fifty cases, such as the ordinary physician at home would seldom meet, some of them too horrible to describe. The hardest to endure is the suffering of the little children, resulting from the sins of their ancestors, coupled with the ignorance of their parents.



A MINE OF SUGGESTIONS FOR WORKERS

BY THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SECRETARY

The name "Exchange Bureau" is as old as the Woman's Board without doubt and probably many generations older, but recently, under the wing of the Junior Department, a new edition of an "Exchange Bureau" has been developed, the object of which is to supply a "mine" of suggestion for all missionary workers whether they deal with children or grown-ups.

The contents of this new Bureau consist of dramatic material (from the simplest monologues to missionary plays as thorough-going as have yet been written), of programs for special occasions, of music for missionary purposes, of designs or suggestions for charts, of plans for missionary socials, of directions for making costumes, and in fact of all other similar material which can be obtained from experienced leaders or from other Boards, and can be easily catalogued. Much of the contents is necessarily in the form of clippings or of typewritten sheets. In many cases but one or at most two copies of a kind are available and therefore the Bureau plans to loan rather than permanently to sell or give its wares.

This is the way it works. The morning mail of the Junior Department contains, let us suppose, requests for help in planning a Japanese social, for suggestions for a musical missionary entertainment such as a children's band might give, for advice on the subject of some brief

"special feature" suitable for a part of an auxiliary program on *China's New Day*, and for a missionary play to be given by a young woman's society at a mid-week service. The Junior Secretary turns at once to the catalogued "Exchange Bureau." Having studied the letter about the Japanese social until she understands as clearly as possible the thought in the mind of the writer, she selects from the "mine" half a dozen possibilities, puts them in an envelope with a slip of explanation, and then proceeds to follow the same course of action with the second letter. The "slip of explanation" states that the contents of the envelope are loaned for a period not to exceed one week and are to be returned intact; that if the borrower wishes to buy copies of any of the sample plays submitted they must be ordered direct from the Boards whose imprint is upon them; and that a charge of two cents plus postage is made to cover the running expenses of the Bureau. While it is not possible always to find just the kind of material for which a worker is looking, the samples sent in answer to such requests as the above invariably prove suggestive, and the possibility of drawing upon such a "mine" of accumulated material often saves a worker many weary hours of searching.

Two things remain to be said. The first is that *all* workers are free to make use of this Bureau. The more demand there is for its contents the better pleased will be the Junior Department. The second is that all workers are urged to contribute what they can toward increasing the contents of the Bureau. Have you found a certain idea valuable? Have you given a good missionary entertainment, or a play, or a social, or a tea, or a cradle roll party? Have you heard a good monologue or seen a good chart? Then won't you please make your experience available for some one else by sending an account of it to the Young People's Secretary, 704 Congregational House, Boston. The success of this new Exchange Bureau depends upon the co-operation of those who use material such as is contained in it. In other words it depends upon you. Won't you use it for yourself, and won't you make it more usable for some one else?

Send to the Rooms of the Woman's Board for material descriptive of the missionary conferences at Northfield, Mass., July 12-19, and Silver Bay, N. Y., July 11-20. Your society should be sending a delegate to one or the other, for they are to be especially helpful this summer. Cannot *you* go there for your vacation? If not the least you can do is to pass on the suggestion to some one else.



For list of officers see second page of cover

NOTES FROM THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

Programs and Program-makers, a paper by Mrs. George H. Ide of Pasadena, given at the semi-annual meeting of W. B. M. P., contained such nuggets as these, "Best programs are made by level-headed women, who pray and think and study." "We must make missionary meetings as interesting as club meetings." "Better to get the gist of the subject and give it in one's own words." "Exchange programs with other auxiliaries."

Missions in the Sunday School.—Miss Romola Adams of Long Beach, gave an account of her work, a most successful one. She finds that story-telling is the greatest factor in arousing interest. Young people demand color, vividness and dramatic expression, and will listen to stories when study and missionary literature fail to bring forth a response.

Miss Mary Henderson, also of Long Beach, and a most successful teacher of an advanced class, told of her methods. The class is organized; has its officers and committees to be called upon as is necessary; finds suppers twice a month, when the students can bring their friends, most conducive to sociability and wonderful in results. She has made a study of missionary books, and she gave a splendid list of ten books, which, if owned by the teacher and loaned, are much more sure of being read than if obtained from the library.

Mexico's Unrest.—Dr. and Mrs. James D. Eaton from Chihuahua threw much light on "Mexico's Unrest." The best people are peace-loving, and deplore the present troubles for which a small percentage of the Mexicans are responsible. "The intervention Mexico needs is not that of the United States, which would only bring about forced peace, but that which would come by a knowledge of the power of God's love."

Triumphs in Africa.—Mrs. George B. Cowles told of the triumphs of God's grace in Africa. Dr. Morris H. Turk, the new co-pastor of the entertaining church, brought the soul-uplifting sessions to a close by a

talk on "Whom having not seen, we love." To be present at these meetings was a constant joy and inspiration.

A Word from China.—Miss Mary Porter gave three or four pictures of the "Lights and Shadows of China's New Day." How the old barriers are disappearing and how anxious the Chinese are to follow America! Shall Christians lead the way?

ENCOURAGEMENTS AT LINTSING

BY DR. SUSAN B. TALLMON, LINTSING

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Ellis and Mr. Hubbard on Christmas Day was received, but we have no account of the wedding. We are glad that it seems probable that Mr. Hubbard will complete his theological work this summer and that they will be back in China in the fall. None so well as we here in Lintsing can appreciate the good fortune of that station where they will work. We had a pretty church wedding here not long ago. The groom was Wang Wen Min, whom Gould cottagers knew at Peitaiho, and the bride was Wang Shu Chi of Lintsing, a Pang-Chwang schoolgirl, whom Miss Ellis pronounced "not too bright to be married." She made a charming little bride and seemed a very satisfied one.

That which has at intervals during the last weeks loomed largest in our station sky, may be said to be the accounts, but we are glad to say the dissipation of account clouds leaves us with no deficit, though both boys' and girls' schools had to be closed early in order to avoid overdrawing appropriations. Accounts reveal some interesting facts. The food for each girl of the thirty-five in the boarding school has cost two dollars Mex. a month, and fuel for cooking another half dollar each. Tuition, which has been only a dollar a term, must be raised and in other ways the school must become more nearly self-supporting. The boys' school has done much better in income from tuitions and Mr. Chu Chang Tao, who has kept the accounts, has done well in keeping down expenses. The hospital took in \$122 gold from fees and contributions, which we think is doing fairly well for so small an institution. The increase over other years has been due chiefly to the patronage of two official families. More than half of the amount needed for the salaries of Dr. Ma and our two men nurses must be provided aside from Board appropriations and we look to native contributions to do that and soon to do more. Dr. Ma

is proving a valuable addition to our hospital force. He recently amputated a man's leg for gangrene, with the results of which any surgeon might be satisfied. Hospital work is light just now because most of our neighbors, unmoved by the change of calendars, are preparing to keep the old New Year.

One of the comparatively new features of our work in Lintsing, is a Sunday school organized along approved lines. You ought to see the primary class gravitate at church service to seats as near as possible to Miss Tallmon and joyfully march after her—some twenty of them—to the primary room when Sunday-school hour arrives. Perhaps your primary classes are made up also of captivating, brown-eyed little children, but none could be more charming, nor learn more quickly, nor sing more joyously than ours. Mrs. Eastman has a normal class every week for the older schoolgirls, showing them how to teach these little ones. There are about fifty enrolled in the woman's department. They are divided into twelve classes or more, according to their ability and understanding. These classes are taught by the women who are most advanced and I try to give a few moments each week to each woman. Most of the women study earnestly and they give good attention during closing exercises when the lesson is being reviewed. When our boarding schools are in session, the Sunday school numbers nearly two hundred. It is not a model school but is improving.

Mrs. Eastman has oversight of the women's mid-week meeting. There is now a committee that arranges for leaders, and topics are announced the Sunday before. We have had one local station class for women. Nothing was furnished but hot water to drink, a warm room and teachers. Those who studied were mostly our church women and some made very good progress with their reading.

We in Lintsing have fewer guests than do some, but just now we have little of which to complain, for Mrs. King and the Misses Wyckoff are all three with us. Mrs. King came down with me when I returned from attending the meeting of the Medical Association in Peking. We had a pleasant trip in spite of one night in a Chinese inn. Miss Grace and Miss Gertrude came later. It is delightful to have five ladies all in one home. We wish we could keep that number indefinitely. Since our guests came we have done some sightseeing. One forenoon we visited the temple where free millet mush is given out daily to five or six thousand people. This is a city charity, of thirty years' standing, supported by voluntary contributions of merchants and other citizens.

It used to be that food was given for the three winter months, but because of the high price of grain, it is now given only one month. We saw the twelve great kettles where the mush is made. Each kettle of mush requires 80 *chin* (106 pounds) of grain. The twelve kettles hold enough to feed three thousand people. We sat and watched for half an hour as the people crowded through the gate into the yard where the mush was ladled from two constantly replenished kettles. The gate keepers called out directions and let through a limited number at a time. Women and children came first. Most seemed to be beggars or very poor, but some were warmly dressed. There were the lame and blind and sick, the old and feeble and such crowds of children. Sometimes one mother would have a flock of four or five little ones. These, except the baby she carried, she would stand at one side with the crowd of other waiting youngsters, while she presented herself with kerosene tin or basket or bucket to receive their portions of mush. This was ladled out according to the number she reported and then with much confusion she called her children together. At the gate her mush was inspected. If she had portions for only the number present, they were allowed to pass out, but if she had too much all was taken away from her. So they came at the rate of twenty-five a minute, crowding and pushing with clatter of dishes, crying and laughing of children, dripping mush from their over-filled dishes on the ever-present dogs or on each other, but most were good natured and they did not look unhappy. Had not each one just received the thing at that moment wanted?

The magnitude of this charity makes our own little Christmas giving seem insignificant. The church collection for the poor amounted to thirty-five dollars and three hundred people were helped. The committee in charge this year was made up of the Chinese and they managed with much less difficulty than we foreigners could.

My sister and I are looking forward to a tour of the out-stations before I go on furlough and we are hoping for a visit from Mrs. Goodrich. We need so much that she can give us.

Miss Anna L. Hill writes from Kyoto, Japan:—

As I have a few minutes before *tiffin*, I will write you a little about our Doshisha Girls' School. It is in full swing and all are doing well. Examinations begin soon and continue with intervals for almost two weeks and then comes Commencement.

Quite recently one of our Sunday evening vesper services held in the dormitory was turned into a prayer and song service for colleges and Christian schools throughout the world. The girls were seated on the straw mats around the large room, while the matron, Miss Denton, other teachers and I sat on the mats at one end. The only way of heating the room was by a large fire box, and as the cold was severe the girls all wore heavily wadded kimonos and we foreigners wore our outside wraps and hats. Each girl repeated, or read, a verse from the Bible, or suggested a hymn. Some very earnest prayers were offered, and there was a feeling of deep earnestness pervading the meeting. After this part of the meeting was finished, and it took a long while for there were many girls, small Japanese cakes of sweetened beans and rice flour were passed around with Japanese tea. This is served without sugar or cream, and tastes rather bitter; but is sipped slowly, with the cup held in both hands, as it has no handle.

After this repast which many of the girls saved to eat in their own rooms afterward, merely sipping the tea, and after many bows and salutations, we returned to our own house, rather stiff and tired from sitting so long on the mats. It is not easy or comfortable for foreigners in their shoes and heavy clothing to sit on the floor for any length of time. Of course we were obliged to put *covers* over our shoes, as it would be very impolite to step on the straw mats with the shoes on; but it was too bitterly cold to remove our shoes.

On March 17th, Miss Denton took the senior girls for a little trip to see the plum blossoms, which at that time were in full bloom. The journey was by train and took several hours. The plan was that they should spend the night in a Japanese inn and return the next day. This is a custom, I believe, peculiar to Japan. It is done in all the schools to a greater or a less extent, and is an event eagerly looked forward to by all students. Sometimes it is only a day's excursion to a near-by place which usually is historic. On the evening of March 14th occurred the farewell meeting of the graduating class. This function is always very formal and addresses of thanks and farewell are given to the teachers, both foreign and Japanese; then tea and small cakes are served. Every day brings its own duties—full to the brim; and some days are running over; but I believe there is a steady advance toward higher ideals and Christian living. Pray for us that we may be guided to do just the right thing in the right way.

OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Miss Matthews writes from Monastir, Macedonia :—

It is hard to realize that other parts of the country are not as quiet as Monastir. We can get daily newspapers, which tell us more or less cor-



MISS MATTHEWS, MISS PAVLOVA AND FRIENDS. ALSO
ALBANIAN KAVASS, FOR NINE YEARS AT THE SCHOOL

rectly what is going on in the outside world, but we often say that we must have seen less of the sufferings entailed by war than any other people in Macedonia. There is need of the relief work that is being done for the Turkish refugees, it is true, but the Christian population has settled down to regular employments again. Business is not brisk, and prices are much higher than formerly, which is due in large measure

to the heavy duty put upon goods brought in, and to the uncertain money market. The value of the *lira* Turkish seems to change every day or two. However, there is much to be thankful for, that such good order is kept in the city, and that we have been able to go on with our work without interruption. In fact, our school never has been as large as now. The French and Jewish schools are the only ones besides ours that are open, and a good many boys and girls have been brought to us by their parents who realize that the children need to be in school somewhere, and they are quite ready to pay for them if we will take them.

Our efforts now are in the direction of raising funds to give bread to the hungry Turkish refugees, of whom about fifteen hundred receive half a loaf apiece, daily, from Mr. Clarke. We do not have much money ahead, but small contributions come in from time to time, and we have been able to keep on and even lengthen the list. How long this can continue will depend upon the friends who send the means. What the future of these poor people is to be, we cannot see. Many are women and children who could not work their fields even if they should return to their villages, where they would not be likely to receive a warm welcome from their nominally Christian neighbors. About eight thousand have been sent back to their villages in the Prelep district. The families of army officers have been sent to Asia Minor. Several consuls are giving bread, and five people have come from England to assist in relief work. Miss MacQueen and Miss Hodges have the city hospital and also give bread. She and Miss Hodges were nurses in the war in South Africa. Mr. Maynard, who also came to assist Miss MacQueen, has been a missionary of the Friends' Society, in India, and knows several of our Board missionaries there. It is very pleasant to have these good people in the city, though the hospital is a mile from us and we do not meet as often as we should like. Very recently, Mr. Maynard visited Kortcha and Florina. Last Saturday Miss MacQueen went to Sorovitch, on the railroad, about two hours from here. I went with her for the day, and had five hours there. She stayed, and is studying the need in that region. Sorovitch, Eksisou and Banitza were burned by the Turks. Only a few of the poorest houses are left in Sorovitch, and I was constantly reminded of the ruins of Pompeii.

Miss MacQueen had sent word of her coming, and the mayor and others were at the station to meet her. That is now Greek territory. A Greek soldier, a former Robert College student and later a guide of tourists up the Nile, was interpreter, as he spoke English very fluently. He took us about the town, and described to us the battle, when, after having taken the town, 7,000 Greeks were obliged to fight a force of 35,000 Turks who came against them. The Greeks held them off from the town for a day, until the inhabitants had a chance to flee toward the south. Then the army retreated, and the Turks destroyed and looted until nothing remained. Upon their second advance, the Greeks retook the place and came up to within an hour of Monastir. Florina is now in Greece. We were told at Sorovitch that the Greeks intend to pay all the people for all that they have lost by the war, that is, houses, furni-

ture, etc. Very large sums of money have been promised for that place, and generous aid for the village of Eskisou. These sums, fairly disbursed among the people of whatever races, would do much to strengthen the new government in its beginning. I understood that this was to come from the war indemnity to be required from Turkey at the end of the war. We were shown the graves of Greek officers who fell in the battle.



MONASTIR GIRLS' SCHOOL

An interesting event occurred in Monastir recently at the Greek Orthodox Church. A Turkish woman was baptized, with her little daughter. There is a report that she is soon to marry a Servian officer. She is said to be rich. Her husband has been killed. Application was made for the child to attend our school, but it was just when our primary department was closed for a week on account of cold weather, and we could not take her then.

Mrs. Kennedy came here from Elbassan, with only a boy to attend her. The journey was made in a little less than four days, on horseback.

She had gone there to see how the Tsilkas were, as he had been in prison for months. He is now at home, but under guard. The Servians came to the city of Elbassan just in time to save the people from massacre by the fanatical part of the Turkish population, it is believed. Mrs. Kennedy is expecting to go home to Kortcha (Goritz) this week. Her husband could not leave their station on account of school work, so she had to make this tour, a particularly hard one in these times. She is very brave. It is three days on horseback, over mountains, from Kortcha to Elbassan. From there she came by way of Ochrida. Going home means two days by carriage. We are glad she can have a few days here, especially as postal facilities are anything but good in their city.

Think of our having over eighty scholars! Sixty girls and twenty-two boys! The new scholars who have come this winter because their own schools are closed, are Roumanians, Bulgarians and Greeks.

There is no probability that their schools will be reopened this year. The children are so happy here that I think they will continue with us, even when the other schools are in session again. How I wish you could see them!



VILLAGERS ON THE ROAD TO MONASTIR

The end of the school year is coming all too soon, for there is so much to be done. We have seven girls to graduate, if they pass all their examinations. We are planning public graduation exercises, and all the girls are to wear white dresses, quite inexpensive ones. They will be so pretty. The Glee Club is already preparing the vocal music, under Miss Davis' training. It happens that all the seven in this class are Bulgarians. Once, we graduated one Albanian, one Bulgarian and one Servian, together. School work allows us almost no time for relief work, but others can give themselves to that. I was told that the nominal Christians in the villages are better off than formerly, most of them, for they have the possessions that were left behind by the Turks when they fled from their homes.

Miss Nellie A. Cole writes from Trebizond, Turkey :—

No doubt you have all been watching the papers and keeping better posted in regard to the progress of the war than we have, although so near. It is certainly one of the strangest wars, so unexpected, not only as to its duration but in its whole onward march, that it has been almost impossible to predict as to the outcome. It is a universal desire on the part of the natives that England should take charge of Turkey as she has of Egypt. But Germany, France and Russia evidently will take care that England does not assume that responsibility. I ordered some films by last November's shipment, and they are still waiting for the war to close before embarking. For example, to show some uses for films, it is a very common sight to see little boys balancing the big round loaves on their heads (fezzes) as they saunter back from the bakeries. But one day I saw a small boy who had evidently tired of taking it that way any further, and wanting to stop for rest, what should present a more convenient seat than this self-same loaf of bread! Tilting it up on end it proved just the right height for a seat to accommodate his little legs.

But now, let us leave the street scenes and come into our yard. It is enclosed with a high wall, which gives it the aspect of a haven of rest—out of school hours. When we have been out tramping, going to this house and that in connection with our work, it is restful to get back to this spot which, as I said, out of school hours, is comparatively quiet. We are having such a pleasant school year that I feel like holding on to the weeks to prolong them, and yet they are slipping, as it were, like sand through my fingers. The girls are working very hard in the training class, but they are very happy in their work, and withal are so interesting that I cannot help but enjoy them and the teaching.

A good deal of sickness interrupted our kindergarten attendance for a time, but they are returning now. The people here have the strangest ideas in regard to contagious diseases, and cannot understand why a child should be forbidden admittance into the school just because his little brother has the smallpox! Whooping cough has been prevalent. It certainly does one good to see how happy these children are in the school where good air and regular work and a good playground present such a contrast to the miserable homes from which most of them come.

As a direct result of the war, we hear of so much abject suffering that it makes our hearts ache for the families of the soldiers who have gone to the front. Then, too, because of the upset political situation all business is at a standstill. Many regular weavers, for example, are out of

work and consequently are unable to support their families. In cases where these weavers are poor widows with large families to support, the case is hard indeed. One especially unfortunate case one of my girls heard about and told the other girls. We talked the matter over, and as a result the King's Daughters met on two afternoons and sewed for this particular family. The garments proved just the needed articles, and some money provided some charcoal and a little food.

Although this is supposed to be a place of practically no snow and very little cold weather, this winter has been an unusual one in both respects. But we feel that although this has made life much harder for the extremely poor, yet the cold may have saved the whole region from a fearful siege of cholera. So we will count our blessings and be thankful!

Our kindergarten enrolled nearly seventy this year, and more would have come if we could have received them. Some day I most earnestly hope that a way is going to open to enlarge our premises, to enable our work to grow naturally and not to be so crowded. Turkey is going through marvelous changes. This is our opportunity to help, and we must not fail for want of room and workers!

Miss Charlotte R. Willard writes in a personal letter from Marsovan, Turkey:—

You no doubt follow the events of the war more closely than we are able to do here. It has come to be a common saying when any telegram comes in regard to the political or war conditions that of one thing we may be sure, this thing which is stated is not the fact. Repeatedly news of victories has been sent to prepare the way for the real truth which must soon follow of some disaster to the Turkish arms. It is wonderful how comparatively quiet all this region has been. In one sense I should say absolutely quiet. There have been periods of great anxiety and fear, and possibly at times there was reason for this, but order has been maintained all the time and our work has gone on just as usual. Our great number of day scholars come through the streets morning, noon and night daily without fear of molestation. We with all the Christian world are watching anxiously for the outcome of all these things. It is a comfort that our duty is plain. It certainly is to hold the work as strongly as possible and to press it on and strike its roots as deep as possible that whatever change of political control may come it may be in a condition not to be uprooted.

We have just passed the Day of Prayer for Colleges and a very good day it was here. When one sees those who have been far from Christian

life coming definitely and clearly into the experience of the life of Christ it easily seems as if a lifetime of service was not too much to see one such change. We are having some of this blessed experience in these days.

Miss S. May Cook writes from Inanda, Africa:—

We have begun the work of a new year. There are many familiar faces which are absent and new ones are taking their places. The new girls must think their teachers have very poor memories for they are asked their names so frequently during the first few days. When about fifty new girls enter the school it is not easy to remember which name belongs to which girl. There are only three standards this year as the primary department has been given up, but the classes are quite large. There are 31 in Standard IV, 57 in Standard V, and 23 in Standard VI. Thirteen of our last year's Standard VI are now at the Normal School, others are teaching to earn money so as to attend next year. We are reaping the benefit of the Normal School in having one of our old girls return as a teacher. Gertrude Kunene is a bright Christian girl and will, I am sure, prove a real help and blessing here. I asked her to-day how she enjoyed being back at the seminary; and she replied, "Oh, I like it so much."

There is as much difference between sisters among the Zulus as among the English or Americans. Sometimes sisters are here in school who act almost as if they were strangers; they take so little notice of each other. Last year there were two pairs of sisters in Standard VI and both were devoted to one another. Two of these have had a hard time to get an education, for they have a sickly mother and their father works in Johannesburg. Annie, the younger one, passed in her examination while Lizzie failed. Annie had been in the class during 1911 and failed, while Lizzie had remained at home to care for her mother. Annie came to me in the evening of the day they heard the results and said, "Oh Nkosazana, I wish I could give my pass card to Lizzie, I am so sorry she has failed, it would have been better if I had failed again." Annie was so distressed about her sister's disappointment.

Last term the girls had little plots of ground given them to cultivate; some had flower gardens, others vegetable gardens. This year they have been reaping the fruits of their labors. Each week they have enjoyed two ears of corn each which they have raised. The girls all agree that this corn is much nicer than any other. Of course each girl had only a very small plot to cultivate, but it has been an object lesson. It was

Miss Phelps' aim in giving them gardens, that they might see the value of cultivation. The girls have also raised some fine tomatoes. This week they have been busy planting beans.

We wish the girls to appreciate their blessings and to think of those who are still in heathen darkness and pray for them. Miss Price has a little missionary meeting with the girls each Sunday afternoon and they give their offerings which they earn twice a term. Besides this, I have told them about the great needy Sudan and how missionaries were needed to tell the people of Jesus so that they should not become Mohammedans. The One-halfpence-a-day League has been started among the Dutch and English people of South Africa; each member promises to give a halfpence a day. The girls could not do this as they have so little money—at least most of them—so "The Zulu Girls of Inanda Seminary" are enrolled as one member. They have contributed about twelve shillings already. None of this has been earned but given from their own money so as not to clash with Miss Price's offerings. One of the girls who left in December has sent me sixpence this term. The last day of school in December when they received their money, several of the girls came to me bringing a penny, threepence of a sixpence for Sudan.

I believe that one of the things the girls enjoy best is singing. Last term Miss Phelps gave the sixth class permission to have a concert. They submitted the program to her for her approval, as it is always well to know what they are planning to have, else one may be shocked to find them singing sacred words to some lively tune, the incongruity of which never strikes them. The leader was Isabella Mcanyana, a born leader, and she trained her choir well. The best item was the Gramophone Song, in which Isabella imitated the gramophone. It was really wonderfully clever and hard to believe there was no gramophone hidden in the group of girls. Miss Phelps allowed the girls to repeat the entertainment a few weeks later when Mrs. Foss and Miss Conn were visiting us. Both ladies are delightful. It was the first time Miss Conn had had an opportunity to see what these girls can do.

Miss Mary E. Andrews writes from Tung-chou, China:—

Last year it seemed likely that I might be obliged to drop my work and go home. With that thought in mind I asked permission of the Board to go at any time when it might seem necessary and they granted it. But I gained so much of strength during the summer, and am so much better that I am quite equal to work again and have no thought of going home at present.

Miss Leavens, Miss Payne and I make up our family. Miss Payne is here temporarily. She has charge of the girls' boarding school and of the little day schools and goes into the country to look after the station classes, conducted by our Bible women, as she has time while keeping up her connection with the Woman's Union Medical College in Peking going up one day each week for classes. We were all so glad to welcome Miss Leavens back in the autumn. She has given herself largely to study thus far, but is taking up more and more of work for the children with Miss Payne.

I have Bible classes in the girls' boarding school, and for the rest give my time and strength wholly to work for women in station classes here or in homes. As you know I dropped my college work last spring that I might have the more time to give to this work. I have charge of the Bible women's work and like to follow it up by personal visitation in the homes where they are teaching. When a station class is in progress, I cannot do much of the outside work, for, though I am feeling so well, I have not my old time vigor and cannot keep so constantly at work, but must rest some every day. We had as usual a large interesting class, made up of our Bible women, and other women of their grade, for a month in the autumn. The day school teachers were not included this year, as Miss Payne wanted to have them in a class by themselves later in the year. Afterward I had a smaller class of women who were most of them beginners both in reading and in knowledge of the truth. It is always a pleasure to bring the sweet story of the Saviour's life and death to those who have never heard it and to whom it is new, and this class was no exception. Six of the women decided for Christ and were received to the church on probation before the class closed. As they needed teaching and as I found there would not be time for a third class before the Chinese New Year, I gave that class an additional week of study. I am now looking forward to another large class soon and meantime am doing as much outside work as possible.

Miss Daisy Brown writes from Foochow :—

I did not dream when I came that in two months I could be so happy in such surroundings. The thing that impresses me as most terrible now is to see women and children so crushed under heavy burdens. Yesterday morning, coming from school I was being carried down the long flight of some two hundred steps leading from the Methodist Compound, and I met so many women and little girls from eight to fifteen years of age, I should say, carrying heavy loads of stone up the hill.



Our Work at Home

AROUND THE COUNCIL TABLE WITH OUR PRESIDENT

When the Girl Graduate Comes Home

There is a three-sided problem at once in evidence when the girl graduate comes home from college. The home faces one side, the church a second, the girl herself the third. The problem is one of adjustment. For four years the girl has lived in a special environment, distinctly different from home surroundings. As one of them says, "it is abnormal." Then there comes a day when the normal must be reassumed.

Let our thoughts gather now about the possibilities of relating this young woman to some missionary activities in the home church.

Wanted—on the part of the church—trained minds to plan programs and methods in mission circles, in Sunday schools, in study classes, in young women's societies; morning faces turned to a golden future; youthful optimism; reinforcements in the King's army.

Wanted—on the part of the girl—a chance to air her theories and work out her inward enthusiasm; an opportunity to "serve," the keynote of every best college training; an outlet for social instincts; a field for applied mental culture.

These wants are admirably fitted, the one set to the other set.

Why are they not always dovetailed together in actual experience?

One of various answers which might be given:—

The church is timid in approaching the girl.

The girl is timid in approaching the church.

Who then should "break the ice"? Who should start on the quest? Emphatically, the church.

And within the church, beyond a pastor's initiative, none can more appropriately "break the ice" or step forth on the quest than the women who have at heart the great work of missions.

Dear members of auxiliaries, you who long to build up our cause, who mourn to see no cradle roll, no mission circle, no junior society in your church, can you not possibly lay hold upon the talents and training of

returning college girls and press them into your service? Seek them. Ask them. Pray for their leading. Show them with extreme cordiality that you need what they have to give.

One method of solving this problem is that of the Alumnae Register, employed by the student department of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association. Under the direction of the secretary for alumnae work a record of seniors has been taken in several of the largest women's colleges and schools. Its object is to give these young women a chance to register their home addresses and the active interests which they are willing to develop, it may be in the home churches, it may be through some one of the various "movements of the day." Names of all Congregational seniors who express an interest in missionary work are reported by the alumnae secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association to the secretary for student work of the Woman's Board. The Woman's Board has a new committee on student work, chairman, Mrs. Frank Gaylord Cook of Cambridge, one of whose aims is to see that all young women whose names are received are followed up by local auxiliary leaders: In carrying out its plans this committee needs the help of every auxiliary.

The heart of the whole matter: women in the churches, look out for the returning graduates!

M. L. D.

PRAYER CYCLE FOR JUNE

Lift up your eyes and look on the fields

For all summer conferences and schools of missions; for leaders in the various departments of this work; for the Edinburgh Continuation Committee; for the Central Committee on United Study of Foreign Missions; for Board officers; for missionaries in this country, that they may have vision and power in presenting the cause.

Prayer for the Island World; the complete fulfillment of the promise, "The isles shall wait for His law"; for remote and lonely missionaries; for weak and tempted converts; for all governors. Praise for the successes in the Islands; for the growing Church in the Philippines; an open Bible and pure gospel; prayer for American teachers and officials.

AN APPRECIATION

Ella Gilbert Ives, the gifted writer, the inspired teacher, and efficient worker in the Department of Missions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, after weeks of illness at her home in Dorchester, Mass., entered into the life immortal April seventh.

She gave her heart to Christ during her first year at Mt. Holyoke College, and from that time until she rested from her labors she was wholly consecrated to the service of her Lord and Master.

As a writer her themes were always lofty, her ideals the highest. She was so closely in tune with the Infinite that the music of her pen seemed like the melody of the great "Outdoor Orchestra" that she so greatly loved. As a teacher she always lifted her pupils to the highest planes of thought, and evoked from them the best that they had to give. Teaching with her was not simply a vocation, it was a mission. In her students she saw always the immortal soul that needed enrichment and development. Many of her pupils led by her to Christ rise up to-day and call her blessed. As a Christian worker she was ardent and whole-souled. Whatever enlisted her enthusiasm and interest meant an investment of her whole nature. "Nothing in human life was foreign to her."

She knew how to win friends, and to hold them loyal and true because her whole life was a challenge to each one to come up higher.

All her life she lived as seeing the Invisible, and because she lived so close to God it was given to her as to the prophets of old, to see wonderful visions of that land to us unknown. To those who had the blessed privilege of ministry during her illness she imparted an abiding faith in the life immortal.

The last prayer in her book of poems *Outdoor Music* has been answered.

"And when the billows o'er me roll,
Like the great mountains may my soul
Emerge more beautiful and bright,
Transfigured in thy glorious light.
Yea, O my God, though like a scroll
The everlasting mountains roll
And hills depart, yet I would be
A deathless spirit still with thee."

L. N. W.

OUR BOOK TABLE

Lotus Buds. By Amy Nilson-Carmichael. Published by the George H. Doran Company. Pp. 340. Price, \$2 net.

This is said to be "the most striking missionary book ever published." The author, an Englishwoman, a Keswick missionary in the Tinneveli district of South India, has a most impressive way of stating facts. She compels attention by her originality and literary style. Those who have read her previous books, *Things As They Are* and *Overweights of Joy*, welcome each new expression from her large experience.

The photographs are superb. All but two were taken by an expert whose specialty is in reproducing the South Indian hills. As this book was written for lovers of children they will find in it most fascinating pictures of Hindu little folks.

Lovers of children of all lands cannot fail to be deeply moved over the "unnameable, physical and moral horrors of childhood in the East and the danger that comes to little girls whom their mothers dedicate to temple service. It is prostitution in the name of religion and spiritual as well as physical ruin to India's girlhood." Stories are told of successes and failures in attempting to rescue these immured maidens, victims of man's lust and senseless superstition. The excuse for the mothers is that their little daughters escape the woes of widowhood, and their argument is: "She will be brought up carefully according to her caste. All that is beautiful will be hers, jewels and silk raiment." Miss Nilson-Carmichael is connected with a Rescue Mission and every effort is made to snatch these little girls from the perils of the temple dedication.

Lotus Buds is a collection of stories of these children, often accompanied by their photographs. The book opens to the reader a phase of Indian life, painful but of deep interest.

The Education of the Women of India. By Minna G. Cowan, M.A. Published by Revell Company. Pp. 256. Price, \$1.25.

Miss Cowan is a Girton College *alumna*. She has done for India what Margaret Burton has done for China, although in a different way. Miss Burton gave us examples of the educated Chinese women, with their photographs. Miss Cowan is much more impersonal. The conspicuous

examples of educated women in India, Ramabai, the Sorabjis, the Dutts of Calcutta, Mrs. Joshee, Lilavati Singh, always bright, particular stars in the Indian firmament, are mentioned very briefly.

Miss Cowan believes most thoroughly that the time has come when the women of India will insist on education. She says that "in no sense is there a Feminist Movement such as exists in Japan and to a certain extent in China; still the new type is there."

The emphasis at present laid on girls' schools is the result of the general educational ferment in India. There has been an increase of over forty-five per cent of the total number of girls at school. It is thought by some that the education of her women is the only solution of India's problem. The author explains that what she has attempted in the present volume is to give "an accurate description of the conditions of girls' education, and of the three contributing factors, the government, the missionary and spontaneous Indian effort." And yet the great districts of South India and the Madras presidency, where woman's education is well developed, have had to be omitted.

G. H. C.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

By invitation of the Springfield Branch the annual meeting will be held in the First Church, Springfield, Mass., November 12-14, 1913. There will be no preliminary meeting on Tuesday, the 11th, and details of the program will be given in a later issue of *LIFE AND LIGHT*.

THE SECOND GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT LUNCHEON

Representatives of all but three of our Branches gathered at The Victoria, Boston, April 8th, at the invitation of the Buildings Committee and the Executive Committee, to report progress and gain new inspiration for the Golden Anniversary Gift.

After the hour spent at the tables, bright with scarlet carnations, Mrs. Daniels spoke words of welcome to those present, and Miss Bodman gave a brief summary of the work of the Branches. For its size the Berkshire Branch seemed to bear the banner in the amount of contributions, while the Andover and Woburn Branch was bright enough to conceive the scheme of a Pageant of Light illustrating missionary work, which should

be given in a score or more of their towns, thus rousing interest in mission work as well as collecting funds for the Gift.

Several Branches have appointed special committees to secure gifts for this fund, while others which have not yet been able to join in the Anniversary Gift hope to enter upon the work another year. The entire amount reported as received was about \$34,000. Some of the Branches who have not yet been able to join in the Anniversary Gift hope to enter on the work another year. A good beginning has been made, but we trust that the work will gather momentum as we draw nearer the time of our Jubilee.

Mrs. Wood, chairman of the Buildings Committee, showed that the way to enlist missionary interest is by making the needs of those across the seas seem as real and as vital as if they were sufferers at our doors; and under the figure of lighting one torch from another she pictured how our enthusiasm must kindle the enthusiasm of others.

Miss Day spoke of her joy at first hearing of the plan of the Gift when on the other side of the globe, but said she thought our goal should be not a quarter but a half a million dollars. We need one quarter for new buildings and the other quarter to maintain them.

Miss Lamson gave graphic pictures from her travels of the need of new buildings especially in Ceylon, and urged us to attempt great things.

Mrs. R. S. M. Emrich of Mardin, Turkey, gave a vivid account of the wonderful openings for Christian work among the peoples of the great Mesopotamia plain, and emphasized the urgent need of better equipment, more buildings and a general enlargement of our missionary effort. Mrs. Emrich closed with a stirring appeal for more young women to reinforce those who are struggling to meet these unprecedented opportunities in Turkey.

Prayer by Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis concluded the exercises.

As we separated, packages of the little green booklets were distributed, giving full details in regard to the five new buildings mentioned in the April LIFE AND LIGHT, which have been undertaken as our work for next year. It is with a renewed vision and an increased enthusiasm that we begin the second year of work for our Golden Anniversary Gift.

F. V. E.

PRAYER CALENDAR FOR 1914

Many expressions of interest in the Prayer Calendar have come to us, and for all these letters we are grateful. Plans are now under way to continue the calendar, with some changes to be announced later.—*The Editor.*

SIDELIGHTS FROM PERIODICALS

CHINA.—The May *Missionary Review* has two important articles on China: "The Chinese Republic as a Mission Field" and "Bible Distribution in Hunan, China." The April *Contemporary Review* has an interesting study of "A Manchu Heroine."

INDIA.—Some important Indian questions are discussed in the paper in the *Missionary Review* for May on "John R. Mott in the Far East."

JAPAN.—"Straining an Historic Friendship," *Independent*, May 1st.

TURKEY.—"The Turkish Point of View," *Edinburgh Review*, April. "Turkey's Asiatic Problem," *Fortnightly Review*, April. "The Conversion of the Mohammedans," *Missionary Review*, May. H. G. Dwight gives us "Turkish Pictures" in the May *Atlantic*, and a description of "Turkish Coffee Houses" in the May *Scribner's*.

F. V. E.

In these days missions is becoming increasingly a science. We no longer speak of the unnumbered millions who wait in darkness, with a conception of the task as vague as the terminology. It is the day of scientific study of our problems and statesmanlike effort to grapple with and conquer them. Christians everywhere are coming more and more to recognize that they owe the Gospel to the entire non-Christian world of their generation. "The living people without the Gospel can only receive it from the living who possess it." Unity of purpose, comity in operation, both on mission fields and among the workers at home, have made it possible for us to establish with approximate accuracy our portion of responsibility toward the whole world.—*The King's Business*.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from March 18 to April 18, 1913

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer.

Friend,	1 00	Orono, Ladies' Miss. Soc., 10; Otter Creek, Aux., 10; Searsport, First Ch., Aux., 8; Stockton Springs, Ladies of Ch., 50 cts., 161 24
MAINE.		
<i>Eastern Maine Branch</i> .—Mrs. J. Gertrude Denio, Treas., 347 Hammond St., Bangor. Friend, 1; Ashland, Woman's Miss. Union, 5; Bangor, All Souls Ch., Jr. Aux., 25; Forest Ave. Ch., Ladies' Aid, 2; Bar Harbor, Aux., 46.24; Jr. Soc., 15; Belfast, Ladies of Ch., 1; Bingham, Girls' Might and Mite Miss. Club, 5; Brooks, Ladies of Ch., 1; Camden, Aux., 22.50; Castine, Ladies of Ch., 8; Greenville, Aux., 1;		<i>Western Maine Branch</i> .—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland. Alfred, Ladies' Union, 10; Gorham, Aux., 4; Lewiston, Pine St. Ch., Aux., 50; Portland, High St. Ch., Aux., Mrs. Fenn, 100, State St. Ch., Aux. (Easter Off., 40.37), 46.37; Williston Ch., Aux., Friend, 3; Saco, Aux., 10; Scarboro, S. S., 1, 224 37
		Total, 385 61

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Branch.—Miss Elizabeth A. Brickett, Treas., 69 North Spring St., Concord, Friend, 5; Friend, 32; Bosca-
wen, Golden Rule M. B., 4; Center Harbor,
Aux., 5.20; Concord, Aux., Friend, 50;
Milford, Heralds of the King, 30; Somers-
worth, Ch., 8; Troy, Aux. (25 of wh. to
const. L. M. Miss Mary W. Wheeler), 35, 169 20

LEGACY.

Dover.—Caroline M. Martin, by Dwight
Hall, admr., add'l, 206 97

VERMONT.

Vermont Branch.—Miss May E. Manley,
Treas., Box 13, Pittsford, Bennington,
North, Prim. Dept. S. S., 3.25; Bristol,
Miss. Soc., 10; Burlington, College St.
Ch., Finding Out Club, 4, First Ch., Aux.,
40; Colchester, C. E. Soc., 5; Coventry,
Aux., 5, C. E. Soc., 5; Craftsbury, North,
C. E. Soc., 5; Fairfield, Ch., 4; Fairfield,
East, Ladies' Relief Soc., 7; Jefferson-
ville, C. E. Soc., 10; Jericho Corners,
Second Ch., Aux. (Th. Off., 7), 9; Lud-
low, C. E. Soc., 10; Middlebury, Aux.,
20.55; New Haven, Ladies' Union, 3;
Putney, Women of Ch., 5; Wallingford,
Ch., 34; Westminster West, Aux., 8.25;
Wilmington, Busy Bees, 5, 193 05

MASSACHUSETTS.

M. E. L., 10 00

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. E. S.
Gould, Treas., 58 Thorndike St., Law-
rence, Andover, Abbot Academy, 19.84;
Lawrence, Trinity Ch., Aux., 21, C. R.,
51 cts.; Lexington, Hancock Ch., Wo-
man's Assoc., 25; Lowell, Eliot Ch., Aux.,
20, First Trin. Ch., S. S., Jr. Dept., 10.15,
Kirk St. Ch., Aux. (50 of wh. to const.
L. M's Mrs. R. W. McAllister, Mrs. S.
B. Wetherbee), 62.50; Medford, Mystic
Ch., 50; North Andover, Aux., 30; North
Chelmsford, Aux., 20; West Medford,
Woman's Christian League (to const. L.
M's Miss Ada Blanchard, Mrs. Susie C.
Weeks), 50; Woburn, Woman's Miss.
Soc., 60, 369 00

Berkshire Branch.—Miss Mabel A. Rice,
Treas., 118 Bradford St., Pittsfield,
Dalton, In-as-Much Cir. King's Dau., 5;
Hinsdale, Aux., 15.10; Pittsfield, South
Ch., Aux., 26.15. Less expenses, 1.24, 45 01

Cambridge.—Miss Laura B. Chamberlain,
25 00

Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Wallace L.
Kimball, Treas., 16 Salem St., Bradford.
Amesbury, Riverside Aux., 17; Bradford,
Aux., 18.75; Haverhill, Centre Ch., Aux.,
75, Pro Christo and Harriet Newell Clubs,
14, Union Ch., S. S., Prim. Dept., 10;
Merrimac, Ch., 6.49; Newburyport, Cen-
tral Ch., Aux., 20; West Newbury, First
Ch., Aux., 13, 174 24

Essex South Branch.—Miss Daisy Ray-
mond, Treas., 120 Balch St., Beverly.
Beverly, Dane St. Ch., Aux., 37.05; Dan-
vers, First Ch., Ladies' Benev. Soc., 10;
Gloucester, Trinity Ch., Aux., 66.83;
Hamilton, Aux., 5.80; Lynn, Central Ch.,
20, Aux., 50; Marblehead, Aux., 18; Salem,
Crompton St. Ch., Aux., 20.13; Saugus,
Cliffdale Ch., Girls' M. S. Cl., 7.50, 235 31

Franklin County Branch.—Miss J. Kate
Oakman, Treas., 473 Main St., Greenfield.
Colrain, Ch., 10; Greenfield, Second Ch.,

Aux., 75.50, S. S., Mrs. Logan's Cl., 9.30;
Northfield, Aux., 22.25; Shelburne, Aux.,
31.55; South Deerfield, Aux., 30; Whately,
Benev. Soc., 10, 188 60

Hampshire Co. Branch.—Miss Harriet J.
Kneeland, Treas., 8 Paradise Road,
Northampton, Amherst, Aux., 177.50,
Twentieth Century Club, 60, Amherst,
North, Aux., 11; Chesterfield, Friend, 25;
Florence, Aux., 50; Northampton, Ed-
wards Ch., Aux., 67.69; South Hadley,
Mt. Holyoke College, Y. W. C. A., 75;
Williamsburg, Aux., 30, 496 19

Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Frederick L.
Clafin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro.
Wellesley, Woman's Union, 122 50

Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. Mark
McCully, Treas., 115 Warren Ave., Mat-
tapan, Abington, Aux., 10.95; Braintree,
Aux., 49; Brockton, First Ch., Aux., 63,
C. E. Soc., 5, S. S. Cl. 4, Philathea Cl., 2,
Beginners' Dept., 5, Porter Ch., Aux.,
123.60, Wendell Ave. Ch., Aux., 11.30;
Campello, Aux., 111.25; Cohasset, Aux.
(Th. Off., 4.95), 11.27; Easton, Aux., Len.
Off., 6.50; Hanover, First Ch., 5, Second
Ch., Aux., 5; Hanson, Aux., 12.01; Hing-
ham Centre, Aux. (Len. Off., 16.55), 19.75;
Holbrook, Aux., 7; Kingston, Aux., Len.
Off., 8.15; Marshfield, Aux. (Th. Off., 9)
(with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs.
Rosa May Ames), 9.08; Milton, Aux.,
Len. Off., 6.55, Girls' Unquity Club, 2;
Milton, East, Aux., 5; Plymouth, Aux.,
41.70; Plympton, Aux., Len. Off., 6.25,
Prim. and Jr. S. S., 7.02, C. R., 86 cts.;
Quincy, Aux. (Len. Off., 17, Th. Off., 11.70),
78.70; Randolph, Aux. (Len. Off., 22.30),
26.30, Memorial M. C., 10, S. S., 5; Rock-
land, Aux. (Len. Off., 14.75), 50.85, S. S.,
1.37, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Sharon, Aux.
(add'l Th. Off., 50 cts.) (with prev. contri.
to const. L. M. Mrs. Julia A. Hodsdon),
6.80; Stoughton, Aux. (Len. Off., 11.50),
19.60; Weymouth and Braintree, Aux.,
Len. Off., 20; Weymouth, East, Aux., 21;
Weymouth, North, Aux., 51.30; Wey-
mouth, South, Old South Ch., Aux., Len.
Off., 33.55, Union Ch., Aux. (Len. Off.,
48.72), 51.89; Whitman, Aux. (Len. Off.,
20), 25; Wollaston, Aux. (Len. Off., 86.50),
90.50, C. E. Soc., 10, 1,035 10

North Middlesex Branch.—Miss Julia S.
Conant, Treas., Littleton Common,
Concord, Aux., 35; Fitchburg, German
Ch., Aux., 5; Littleton, Aux., 16; North
Leominster, Aux., 20.70, 76 70

Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mit-
chell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Spring-
field, Holyoke, Second Ch., Aux., 6.50;
Ludlow Centre, Aux., 12.50; Mitteneague,
S. S. Brigade, 31; Springfield, North Ch.,
Aux., 72.80; Wilbraham, Aux., 6; Wil-
braham, North, Grace Union Ch. (25 of
wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. William L.
Jennings), 30, 158 80

Suffolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook,
Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge.
Friends, 25; Allston, For. Dept., 56.09;
Auburndale, Aux., 30, Search Light Club,
5; Boston, Director, 100, Mt. Vernon Ch.,
Aux., 52.05, Old South Ch., Aux., 70;
Boston, South, Phillips Ch., Aux., 35, S.
S. Prim. Dept., 1; Brookline, Harvard
Ch., Aux., 250, Leyden Ch., S. S., 15;
Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., 194.75, Pil-
grim Ch., Aux., 84.88; Dorchester, Second
Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 18), 94.64, Y. L. M.

S., 50, Go Forth M. B., 3.55; Village Ch., Aux., 30, S. S., 5, C. E. Soc., 10; Franklin, Y. L. M. S., 3; Neponset, Trinity Ch., Stone Aux., 7; Newton, Eliot Ch., The Helpers, 20; Newton Centre, First Ch., For. Dept., 60, Maria B. Furber Soc., 25; Newton Highlands, Aux., 25.70; Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Aux., 25; Somerville, Broadway Ch., Aux. (Len. Off., 13.75), 19.50, Prospect Hill Ch., Aux., 15; Watertown, Phillips Ch., Aux. (25 of wh. by Mrs. Ella G. Stockin to const. L. M. Mrs. Etta Rich Soule), 113; Wellesley Hills, Friend, 20, Aux., Len. Off., 12, 1,457 16

Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Thomas E. Babb, Jr., Treas., 12 Clearview Ave., Worcester, Mrs. K. Chapin Higgins, 25; Athol, King's Messengers, 10; Northbridge, Rockdale Aux., 20; Southbridge, Aux., 18.72; Warren, Aux., 3; Westboro, Aux. (Easter Off., 3.00), 11.59; Worcester, Adams Square Ch., Friend, Easter Off., 5, Park Ch., Aux., 5, Tatnuck Ch., S. S., 1, Union Ch., Members, Livingstone Cent. Off., 34, 133 31

Total, 4,404 42

LEGACIES.

Dracut.—Cynthia Coburn, by Warren W. Fox, Extr., through Dracut Center Aux. and Andover and Woburn Branch, 2,317 94

Randolph.—Mrs. Martha J. Bradley, by Austin B. Bassett and Charles F. Weeden, Extrs., 200 00

Waltham.—Martha C. Roberts, by Ernest W. Cushman, Extr., add'l, 522 00

Total, 3,039 94

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence, Central Falls, Prim, and Beginners' Dept., S. S., 5; Chepachet, S. S., 2; Providence, Academy Ave. Ch., Miss. Club, 4, Beneficent Ch., S. S., 8.01, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 11; Seekonk and East Providence, Newman Ch., Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Annie P. Moore), 36, 66 01

CONNECTICUT.

Deceased Friend, 2,500 00

Eastern Connecticut Branch.—Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London, Colchester, Aux., 40; Goshen, Lebanon Aux., Easter Off. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Clara Gillette), 34; Griswold, Aux., 11; Norwich, Broadway Ch., Aux., 23.70, First Ch., Lathrop Memorial Aux. (Easter Off., 10), 50.50, Park Ch., Prim. S. S. Cl., Easter Off., 3; Putnam, Second Ch., Easter Off., 5.56; Stonington, Second Ch., Aux., Easter Off., 9; Thompson, Aux., Easter Off., 4, 180 76

Hartford Branch.—Mrs. Sidney W. Clark, Treas., 40 Willard St., Hartford. Int. on Clara E. Hillyer Fund, 120, Int. on Olive G. Williams Fund, 25; East Windsor, Y. L. M. C., 27; Hartford, Asylum Hill Ch., S. S., 30, Farmington Ave. Ch., Aux., 25; Hockanum, Ladies' Aid Soc., 5; New Britain, South Ch., Aux., 47; Plainville, Aux., 10; Suffield, F. M. S., 26.50; Terry-

ville, Aux., 40; West Hartford, C. R. (to const. L. M. Miss Dorothy Root), 25, 390 50

New Haven Branch.—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven. Ansonia, Aux., 82; Bridgeport, First Ch., King's Messengers, 20; Brookfield Center, S. S., 3.50; Deep River, Aux. (to const. L. M. Mrs. J. O. Stalsberg), 25; Derby, Second Ch., Aux., 25; East Haddam, C. E. Soc., 12; East Haven, Busy Bees, 26; Easton, Aux., 1.10; Greenwich, Second Ch., Aux., 201.64; Higganum, Aux., 42.50; Litchfield, S. S., 1.50; Meriden, Y. L., 18.05; Middletown, First Ch. (of wh. 10 by Mrs. W. E. Terrill, with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Miss Olive Clapp Terrill), 32.18, Aux., 25; Milford, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 1; New Canaan, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; New Hartford, Aux., 3.21; New Haven, Center Ch., Aux., 458.70, S. S., 20, Yale College Chapel, Aux., 10; New Milford, Y. L. M. C., 120, Golden Links M. C., 20, Prospect, Aux., 13.50; Ridgefield, Aux., 62.50; Saybrook, Aux., 31.68; Seymour, C. E. Soc., 3; Shelton, Aux., 75; South Norwalk, 50; Southport, 63; Stanwich, Aux., 15; Thomaston, Aux., 32.54; Torrington, Center Ch., C. E. Soc., 15; Washington, Aux., 59.45; C. E. Soc., 10; Westbrook, Aux., 3; Whitneyville, Aux. (to const. L. M's Mrs. Edwin Chatterton, Mrs. Chauncey Warner), 50, Y. L. M. C., 6, Speedway M. C., 5; Winsted, First Ch., Aux., 20, Silliman Club, 12, 1,685 08

Total, 4,756 34

NEW YORK.

New York State Branch.—Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas., 646 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn, Berkshire, Aux. (to const. L. M. Mrs. Samuel Devitt), 25; Blooming Grove, Kyle Miss. Soc., 25; Bridgewater, Aux., 15; Brooklyn, Mrs. T. R. D., 50, Mrs. Walter McDougall, 25, Mrs. Walter C. Wood, 25, Central Ch., Mr. A. C. Clark, 3, Aux., 166 66, Lewis Ave. Ch., Aux., 25, Ocean Ave. Ch., Jubilee Aux., 38, Park Ave. Branch, In His Name Cir., 6; Plymouth, Ch., Aux., 165, Young Woman's Guild, 10, Richmond Hill Ch., Aux., 45, South Ch., M. C., 280, Tompkins Ave. Ch., Aux., 50; Churchville, Aux., 20; Cortland, Second Ch., Aux., 7; Fairport, Aux., 25, Prim. Dept. S. S., 10; Flushing, Aux., 30, Acorn Band, 17; Gasport, Aux., 10; Hempstead, Miss Jessie Duryea, 2; Henrietta, Aux., 10; Homer, Mr. and Mrs. Blackman, 30; Java, Aux., 10; Le Raysville, Pa., Ch., 3; Lockport, East Ave. Ch., Aux., 32; Massena, Aux., 12.50; Morristown, Aux., 20; Napoli, Aux., 10; New York, Bethany Ch., S. S., 10.30, Broadway Tabernacle, Aux., 502, Christ Ch., Aux., 25, Forest Ave. Ch., Aux., 5, Trinity Ch., Aux., 16; Owego, Aux., 12; Patchogue, Aux., 50, C. E. Soc., 5; Poughkeepsie, Aux., 75; Rensselaer, Aux., 20; Rochester, South Ch., C. R., 5; Saratoga Springs, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Savannah, Aux., 5; Scarsdale, Aux., 10; Sidney, Aux., 25, C. E. Soc., 6; Syracuse, Geddes Ch., Lend-a-Hand Cir., 4.50, Good Will Ch., Aux., 25, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 65; Ticonderoga, Aux., 29; Walton, Aux., 30; West Carthage, Miss.

Soc., 6; West Winfield, S. S., 30; White Plains, Aux., 80. Less expenses, 46.96, 2,196 00

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. Fla., Daytona, Aux., 15; Mt. Dora, Aux., 13.64; St. Petersburg, Ladies' Soc., 7.93; Md., Baltimore, Associate Ch., Aux., 75; N. J., Bound Brook, C. E. Soc., 10; Chatham, Stanley Ch., Aux., Easter Off., 14.65; Glen Ridge, Aux., 75; Montclair, Friend, 10; Nutley, Aux., 30; Paterson, M. B., 2.28, 253 50

FLORIDA.

W. H. M. U.—Miss Alice E. Guild, Treas., Winter Park, Lake Helen, Aux., 10; Orange City, Aux., 11, 21 00

OHIO.

Defiance.—Mrs. Mary A. Milholland, 5 00

IOWA.

Strawberry Point.—Miss Helen Turner Buckley, 6 00

Donations,	\$9,713 63
Lapsed Conditional Gift,	2,500 00
Buildings,	201 00
Specials,	165 00
Legacies,	3,246 91

Total, \$15,826 54

TOTAL FROM OCT. 18, 1912, TO APRIL 18, 1913.

Donations,	\$51,890 86
Lapsed Conditional Gift,	2,500 00
Buildings,	20,104 70
Specials,	1,243 41
Legacies,	12,710 67

Total, \$88,449 64

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY GIFT.

Previously acknowledged,	\$33,853 88
Receipts of the month,	201 00

Total, \$34,054 88

WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE PACIFIC

Receipts for March, 1913

MISS HENRIETTA F. BREWER, Treasurer, 770 Kingston Ave., Oakland, Cal.

CALIFORNIA.

Northern California Branch.—Mrs. E. V. Krick, Treas., 1433 Clay St., San Francisco. Alameda, King's Daughters, 25; Eureka, W. S., 12.50; Little Shasta, 5; Oakland, First, W. S., 70, Fourth, W. S., 30, Pilgrim, Cradle Roll, 50 cts., Myrtle St., Cradle Roll, 1.25; Oroville, W. S., 8; Pacific Grove, W. S., 5.40; Palo Alto, 30.15; Petaluma, 13.80; Pittsburgh, Cradle Roll, 5; Redwood City, 12.50; Ripon, 1; San Jose, 62.50; Sonoma, 6.25; Miscellaneous, Cradle Roll, 50 cts., 289 35

Southern California Branch.—Mrs. S. E.

Hughes, Treas., 56 Worcester Ave., Pasadena. Chula Vista, W. S., 13; Claremont, W. S., 92.10, S. S., Jr. Dept., 6; Cradle Roll, 2, Hath-A-Way Club, 15; College Y. W. C. A., 80; Eagle Rock, W. S., 9; Escondido, W. S., 30; Etiwanda, W. S., 10; Hawthorne, W. S., 8.65; La Canada, W. S., 6.60, C. E., 5; Los Angeles, First, W. S., 150, Messiah, W. S., 35, Olivet, W. S., 1.78, Park, W. S., 12.50, Pico Heights, W. S., 25, Salem, W. S., 2.50, Trinity, W. S., 5, Vernon, W. S., 30, Cradle Roll, 10; Mentone, W. S., 4; Oneonta, W. S., 5; Ontario, W. S., 62.25, Light Bearers, 2; Pasadena, First, W. S., 180, Lake Ave., W. S., 85, North, W. S., 19.35, West Side, W. S., 30; Pomona, W. S., 65; Redlands, W. S., 195, S. S. Prim. Dept., 25; Redondo, W. S., 10; Rialto, W. S., 10; Riverside, W. S., 30, S. S., 20; Santa Ana, W. S., 38; Santa Barbara, W. S., 33; San Diego, First, W. S., 56.50; Saticoy, W. S., 25; Sierra Madre, W. S., 16, 1,460 23

NEVADA.

Nevada Branch.—Reno, W. S., 30 00

OREGON.

Oregon Branch.—Mrs. A. L. Cake, Treas., 421 West Park St., Portland. Sunnyside, Girls' Bible Cl., 10; Gaston, W. Aux., 1.28; Beaverton, S. S., 7.20; Portland, First, W. Aux., 139.10, 157 58

UTAH.

Utah Branch.—Mrs. Geo. Brown, Treas., 250 South 8th St., Salt Lake City. Phillips, 10 00

IDAHO.

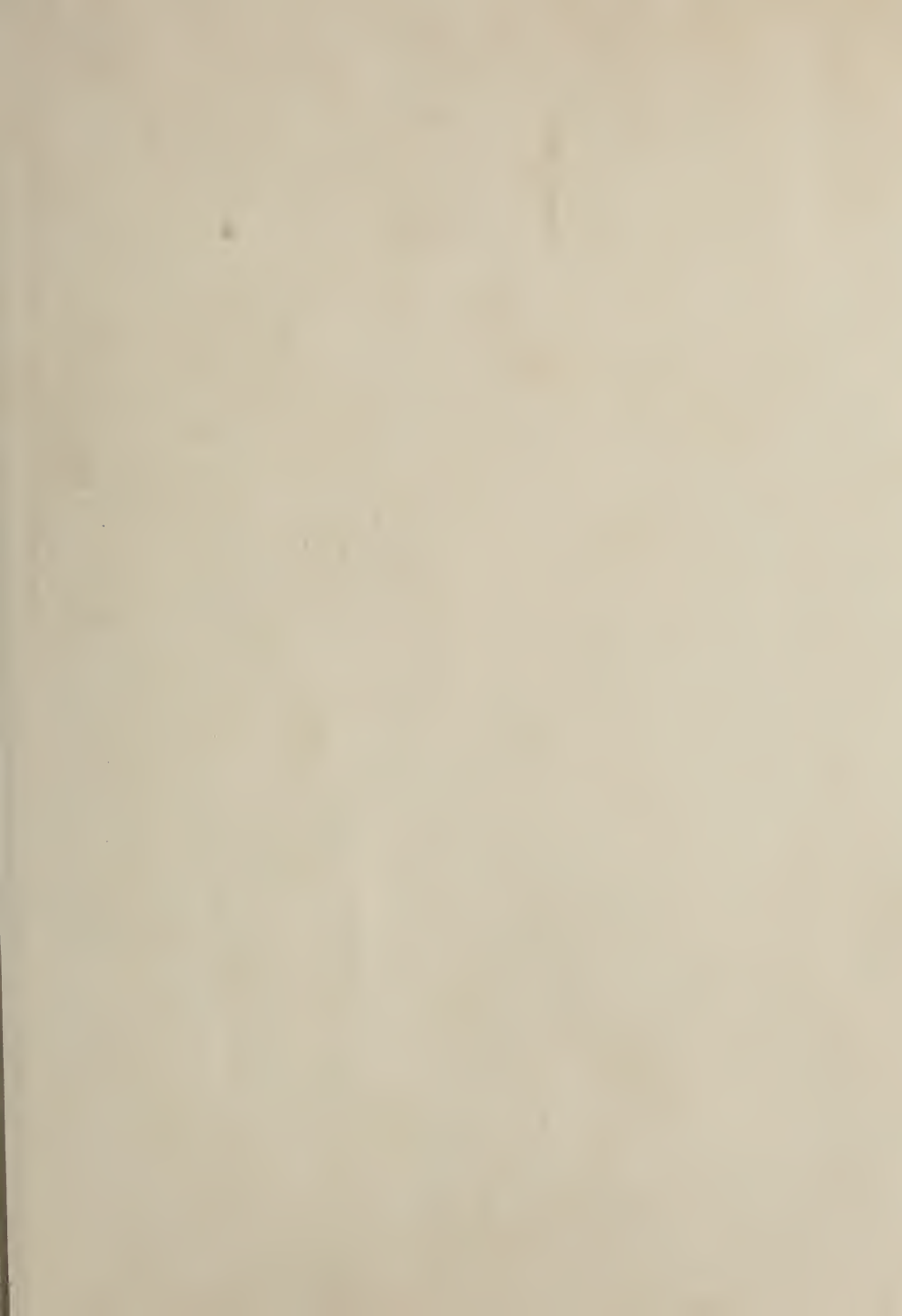
Idaho Branch.—Mrs. W. L. Phelps, Treas., 111 W. Jefferson St., Boise. Council Church, W. S., 3 00

WASHINGTON.

Washington Branch.—Mrs. Everett Smith, Treas., 1533 18th Ave., Seattle. Aberdeen, W. S., 20; Bellingham, C. E., 8.80; Christopher, 10; Deer Park, Cong'l, Ladies Aid Soc., 20; Seattle, Queen Anne, S. S., 5; Spokane, Corbin Park, W. S., 15.15; Sylvan, W. S., 6.50; Tacoma, East, W. S., 5; Washougal, W. S., 3.75, 94 20

Total, 2,044 36

R. B. FERRIER, Asst. Treas.

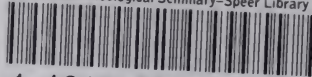


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